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Reagan Assails Senate Vote on Arms Spending

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Senate leaders struggled Friday to reach a compromise on a bill to increase military spending, while President Ronald Reagan denounced the vote as "an irresponsible act" a day before the bill is scheduled to be passed.

On a 93-6 vote Friday, the Senate approved an amendment offered by Republican leaders themselves: to cut Medicare and Medicaid funds — but by \$2.6 billion less over the next three years than the Reagan administration had asked.

It was the latest major modification to the plan originally designed to trim nearly \$300 billion from federal spending by 1988.

Republican leaders, seeking to contain further damage to the budget plan, offered the measure to blunt a Democratic move to restore



Leaders who are participating in the Western economic summit in Bonn gathered for a group photograph on Friday. From left are Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, President Ronald Reagan of the United States, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. The host, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, is not visible.

Bonn Summit Seeks Compromise on Trade

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
BONN — The seven-nation Bonn economic summit, deadlocked over trade and monetary issues, sought compromise solutions Friday to overcome obstacles to global trade talks promoted by the United States.

In the meantime, the participants — the United States and its six major Western allies — issued a political declaration giving firm backing to U.S. positions at arms talks with the Soviet Union.

On the economic front, President Francois Mitterrand of France firmly opposed the U.S. administration's strong desire to begin global trade negotiations early in 1986 on the grounds that such talks must be adequately prepared and should include the developing countries, many of which are either lukewarm or opposed to the talks.

They would be conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a 90-member body based in Geneva.

But compromise proposals on trade and monetary reform issues surfaced Friday afternoon. Likely to be negotiated throughout the night before the end of the summit on Saturday, they raised the possibility that the summit, which earlier appeared headed for failure, might prove to be a partial success.

"There is room for negotiating but it is too early to say what might result," Michel Vauzelle, Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, said late Friday.

However, Mr. Vauzelle appeared to rule out any possibility that the French leader might agree to setting a date for the beginning of the trade talks as the Reagan administration is seeking.

Mr. Mitterrand could stop the summit from endorsing a definite date because decisions at such meetings must be unanimous. He was supported in his opposition by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy and Jacques Delors, his former finance minister who is attending the summit as president of the European Commission.

Both Mr. Craxi and Mr. Delors have told the summit that, while they support the idea of starting new trade liberalization negotiations, they want them to proceed in parallel with reform of the monetary system, with a view to establishing greater stability in world currency markets and greater influence over monetary questions by the International Monetary Fund.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly rejected these suggestions. Mr. Mitterrand told other summit participants that European

U.S. House Devises Plan To Resolve MX Dispute

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A diverse group of House Democrats has reached an informal consensus that they say may finally resolve the long dispute over the future of the MX missile.

They said their plan, which has attracted past opponents as well as supporters of the MX, would ultimately limit deployment to 40 missiles rather than the 100 desired by the Reagan administration.

It also would allow continued production of a few missiles each year, probably eight. They would be used in test flights, as spares and to keep production lines moving in case of emergency, according to House members and aides, some of whom spoke on the condition they not be identified.

If the agreement held, it would resolve an intense dispute within the Democratic Party between liberals who have long opposed the missile and moderates who have supported the administration's MX requests to give the United States more leverage in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

With the House of Representatives controlled by Democrats, the division within the party's ranks has been critical to the MX's fate. The moderates' support of the missile over the last two years has provided the margin of victory for the administration in keeping the program alive.

"We decided this emotional issue has divided us long enough," said one Democrat who has worked with the different factions on the latest agreement. "We don't need to prolong the agony." The agreement would entail concessions on both sides.

Some past supporters of the missile have agreed to limit the deployment to 40 missiles through legislation.

In turn, some MX critics have agreed to accept production of a few missiles a year, abandoning their insistence that the production lines be shut down.

The idea of limiting the ultimate force to 40 missiles and building a few spares each year is similar to a Senate plan promoted by four Democrats led by Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia.

The MX, which stands for missile experiment, is a 96-ton (86-metric ton) intercontinental missile that can carry 10 warheads aimed at separate targets. Plans call for deploying it in existing Minuteman silos.

Congress has approved production of 100 MX missiles.

INSIDE

- Israel helped Christians fleeing battles in Lebanon to sail to a port north of Beirut. Page 2.
- Chinese officials, hoping to lure tourists, have allowed golf to make a comeback. Page 5.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
- Siemens AG of West Germany said world group profit jumped 56 percent in the first half of fiscal 1985. Page 13.
- SPECIAL REPORT**
- The Gold Sale: Did all the promotion backfire? Arts and Antiques. Page 9.
- MONDAY**
- Henry Kissinger suggests the wording of a message for Ronald Reagan to give to Mikhail S. Gorbachev when they meet.

Dispute Over Reagan's Remarks Bonn Affirms Comment on Collective Guilt; U.S. Denies It

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
BONN — A dispute has erupted in Bonn over reported comments by President Ronald Reagan, who was quoted by a West German government spokesman as having said that "some Americans believed in German collective guilt for the murder of six million Jews."

At one point Larry Spokes, the White House spokesman, vehemently denied that Mr. Reagan had made the comment.

The West German spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said that Mr. Reagan had expressed this view in an hour-long meeting with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl. "He never said that," Mr. Spokes said.

West German officials, told of Mr. Spokes's remarks, reiterated that Mr. Reagan had made the comment.

By early Thursday evening, with the start of the 11th economic summit of Western nations here, the U.S.-West German dispute was extended to another U.S. official, Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Administration officials conceded Thursday night that the controversy would be Colonel Berthold von Stauffenberg, son of Claus von Stauffenberg, a German Army officer who tried to assassinate Hitler in July 1944. Claus von Stauffenberg was executed soon after the assassination attempt.

Beyond that, and amid the embarrassment of U.S. officials, it was plain that Mr. Reagan's and Mr. Kohl's "reconciliation" efforts have now evolved into a chain of public misunderstandings between the United States and West Germany on the night the summit gathering began.

Mr. Boenisch said that Mr. Reagan "mentioned that the United States and its allies had already in the Nuremberg tribunals turned away from the idea of a collective guilt of the German people."

The West German spokesman said that Mr. Reagan told Mr. Kohl that he "regretted that new tones were emerging that give the ideas as

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U.S. Won't 'Go It Alone' On SDI, Reagan Pledges

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
BONN — President Ronald Reagan, promoting Western support for his space arms program, has pledged not to "go it alone" and to consult U.S. allies and holding discussions with the Soviet Union in a series of individual meetings with British, French, West German and Japanese leaders hours before the seven-nation economic summit conference began Thursday.

The president encountered a lukewarm response to the U.S. proposal that other industrialized Western nations take part in the research program on developing a space-based missile defense system.

From Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Reagan received strong expressions of interest of West German involvement in the research effort. But both President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan shied away from signing up for the project at this stage.

After the French-American talks Thursday, Secretary of State George F. Shultz, asked whether Mr. Mitterrand had shown interest in joining the research effort, replied, "I didn't see any indication they intended to." The French have begun promoting the idea that Europeans should work together on nonmilitary research rather than joining the Reagan plan.

Another top American official quoted Mr. Nakasone as saying the Japanese were "understanding" about the president's intention to pursue the program, but were still "studying" Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's proposal for American allies to take part in it.

Mr. Kohl, in apparent enthusiasm for the project, said that he was receptive to it and that he wanted to try to achieve a joint European approach on cooperating with Washington.

But Mr. Shultz, summing up the day's conversations, was more cautious about the prospects. "Some want to participate in it; others are studying it; others probably won't," he said.

Reassuring the Japanese prime minister, Mr. Reagan appeared to go further than before in pledging, as one American participant put it, that "we don't intend to go it alone as far as deployment is concerned" and make a decision on deployment without the "closest of consultations with our allies" and without negotiations and discussions with the Soviet Union.

Peter Boenisch, Mr. Kohl's spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative had been the primary topic of the one-hour meeting between the chancellor and Mr. Reagan.

He said Mr. Kohl had told Mr. Reagan that "without any ifs, ands or buts, we consider the research justified on SDI," but that so long as there was "no substitute for deterrence, there should be no lessening of security." This was apparently an allusion to German appeals for Washington to continue its reliance on offensive nuclear weapons for several years to come.

Dollar Advances In U.S. Trading

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The dollar advanced strongly in light New York trading Friday, underpinned by a lull in economic report and a decline in U.S. interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Board said that its index measuring the dollar against 10 other currencies rose 1.5 percent on Friday, bringing its gains since April 18 to 7.2 percent. Prior to the rebound, the dollar had tumbled 12.4 percent from Feb. 25 to April 18.

The British pound fell against the dollar, slipping to \$1.1970 from \$1.2165 late Thursday in New York.

Dollar rates in New York, compared with late rates Thursday, included: 3,205 Deutsche marks, up from 3,178; 2,715 Swiss francs, up from 2,667; and 9,835 French francs, up from 9,690.

Siege of Stalingrad Continues to Haunt Soviet Life

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
VOLGOGRAD, U.S.S.R. — Forty years after its end, World War II remains a haunting presence in Soviet life. But there are few places where its presence seems all-encompassing and overpowering as in this Volga River city, the site of the fateful battle of Stalingrad.

It is here that one begins to comprehend the almost mystical hold the war has on the hearts and minds of the Russians. In the struggle for a 70-square-mile (180-square-kilometer) slice of territory, more than one million combatants and civilians died in a single battle in 1942-43 that lasted 138 days.

The battle of Stalingrad remains an appalling memory — appalling in a manner few Americans can understand — in the way war can be when it is fought in your own town, outside your own windows, in your backyard.

It was a battle that turned the tide of the war on the Eastern Front in Europe, transforming the Red Army from victims to pursuers of the German Wehrmacht and ultimately brought Soviet power into Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany.

many, altering, perhaps forever, the map of Europe.

Yet here, too, is a good place to observe how the painful memories are blurred by Moscow's tendency to mold history to its own purposes and to use the victory of 1945 to explain its behavior in 1985.

A huge statue of Mother Russia, about 260 feet (78 meters) high and waving a sword, dominates this city from a hill. More than three million tourists come here annually to view the monument and the panorama of the Stalingrad battle.

The authorities appear to nurture the memories of war because they appeal to the Russian sense of patriotism and at the same time legitimize Soviet power. The struggle against Hitler was a unifying experience for a country that was subjected to Stalinist terror, forced collectivizations and the gulags.

Yet patriotism seems to be only a part of the answer.

The war also seems to be exploited for more immediate purposes.

Its memory helps justify today's huge military expenditures by emphasizing the theme "never again," a reference to the lack of Soviet military preparedness in 1940.

Similarly, the Soviet stance at the current Geneva nuclear arms talks with the United States is based partly on Moscow's view that

Hitler attacked because he was convinced Germany was stronger than Russia. Today's Kremlin leaders vow they will never again be put into a position of real or perceived inferiority by any potential adversary.

The huge casualties and destruction also provide a tacit explanation for their current shortcomings, particularly in the economic sphere. Most people are told — and believe — that life here would have been better and vastly different had it not been for the war.

Finally, remembrances of things past seem to provide some justification for the continued regimentation of society, for frequent "vigilance" campaigns against foreign subversion and, in a broad sense, for Moscow's "peace" policy.

For Pyotr Makarov, 79, of Volgograd, the war seems to have ended yesterday; his dead friends and colleagues seem very much alive.

Mr. Makarov was among the defenders of a 300-foot-wide strip of land along the Volga, the Soviet-held siver of Stalingrad that prevented Hitler from claiming victory and served as a beachhead for the Soviet onslaught on Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus's army when it became trapped in the city. The last German forces surrendered on Feb. 2, 1943.

According to a 1985 issue of a Soviet military encyclopedia, the Germans suffered 840,000 dead or wounded in the battle. The Russians took 330,000 prisoners of war.

How many Russians died in the battle is still a secret. In a census conducted 28 days after the battle ended, according to Mr. Makarov, only 14 persons were discovered living in the city, whose population in 1941 was 400,000. Until 1950, he said, "we were clearing the city from corpses."

Yet, in almost the same breath, Mr. Makarov said that he had seen the city after the war.

2 Experiments Are Revived on Shuttle Mission

The Associated Press
HOUSTON — The astronauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger revived Friday two experiments that had been given up for lost and started the second half of their eight-day scientific mission with 13 of 15 research instruments in working order.

Following instructions from the ground, they brought a complex cosmic ray detector experiment to life by doing some rewiring and reprogramming.

"The crew that launches with broken equipment brings back good equipment," said the pilot, Colonel Frederick D. Gregory, as the device suddenly started giving off signals.

Ten hours earlier, Taylor G. Wang repaired a fluid dynamics experiment that also had been dead since the beginning of the flight. He spent 2½ days rewiring around a short circuit.

The device is designed to suspend drops of fluid and then cause them to move by the use of sound waves. The findings could determine the practicality of using continuous processing techniques in space for making exotic alloys.

Poland Expels 2 Diplomats; U.S. Ejects 4

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Poland announced Friday that it was expelling two U.S. diplomats whom it accused of taking part in an illegal demonstration. In retaliation, the United States decided to expel four Polish officials. U.S. officials said.

Customarily, diplomats are expelled on a one-for-one basis. Expelling four Poles was seen as an expression of strong U.S. distaste for the Communist government's action in Warsaw.

The two Americans, David Hopper and William Harwood, were accused Friday of hindering the process of Polish stabilization and given seven days to leave.

Identities of the Polish diplomats to be expelled were not immediately known.

The State Department said the U.S. Embassy "vigorously protested" and "categorically rejected" the "judicious allegations" of the Polish Foreign Ministry.

"We can only assume that the Polish government is trying to cover up abuse of diplomatic personnel," said Edward Djerejian, a State Department spokesman. He denied Polish charges that the Americans were taking part in an illegal pro-Solidarity May Day parade in Krakow.

A senior Polish official had charged that the two diplomats were part of an orchestrated U.S. effort to strengthen domestic opposition to the government.

The U.S. Embassy in Warsaw called the Polish allegations "completely erroneous" and said the two officials were "performing normal diplomatic functions as observers of events."

The U.S. Embassy statement said that when the two Americans showed their diplomatic identity cards to police, one of them was "pushed, struck, kicked and forced" into an unmarked vehicle.

On Thursday, two leading activists of the outlawed Solidarity union — Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski — were ordered imprisoned for three months for participating in an illegal but peaceful May Day march in Warsaw. Mr. Kuron is Poland's leading dissident intellectual, and Mr. Jaworski is a local Solidarity leader.

Both Mr. Kuron and Mr. Jaworski, who were released from prison in August under a government amnesty, had pleaded not guilty to charges that they "refused to leave an illegal gathering."

700,000 Alien Workers Ordered Out by Nigeria

The Associated Press
LAGOS — Nigeria began Friday its second mass expulsion of illegal immigrants since 1983, opening its borders to let out an estimated 700,000 aliens, Lagos Radio said.

The illegal aliens, most from neighboring West African states, were to be driven to the borders in Interior Ministry vehicles, or allowed to buy airline tickets with Nigerian currency, the radio said. Ordinarily, foreigners must pay in foreign currency.

A deadline of May 10 was set for the immigrants to leave.

Nigeria attracted millions of migrant workers during the boom in oil prices in the late 1970s and early 1980s but began deporting them when prices dropped. In January 1983 it expelled about two million illegal residents. Most were from Ghana and Niger.

This time, the Nigerian military government appeared to be trying to smooth the passage.

The permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, Aibaji Saibu, met with envoys of 11 West African countries on Thursday to discuss the exodus. He said his ministry's offices would be open around the clock to enable aliens either to obtain residence permits or to arrange their departure.

Mr. Saibu appealed to Nigerians to treat the aliens "with every courtesy and understanding, and to avoid taking advantage of the present situation to exploit their brothers and sisters who are leaving the country."

Nigeria closed its land borders with its four immediate neighbors — Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon — in April 1984 when a new currency was introduced as part of a campaign to stamp out corruption.

The aim was to prevent money that had been smuggled out of the country from being brought back to be exchanged for the new currency.

The army overthrew the elected government of Shugu Shagari on Dec. 31, 1983. It has since sentenced several Shagari officials to prison terms of more than 20 years for corruption.

On Friday, immigration officials searched the departing immigrants for food items and Nigerian currency.

Returnees were being allowed to take only 20 naira (\$2) out of the country. Many complained that it would not be enough money to get them home.



Taylor G. Wang, floating in space, repairs a fluid dynamics experiment.

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SS Vets Seem to Take Heart

Reagan's Bitburg Visit Lifts Spirits at Annual Gathering

By John Tagliabue

NEW YORK (AP) — They stood relaxed, shaking hands, introducing wives, these men of Germany's dark past, looking forward to a three-day meeting that began here Thursday.

The Hotel Krone, in this Swabian ski resort, where about 250 veterans of the Waffen SS Death's Head Division have gathered, is closed to outsiders. But the veterans, in the faded coats of postwar German prosperity, are more relaxed, less defensive.

Long the pariahs of West German society, for their record of atrocity and brutality during the Third Reich, this year they are returning reporters' telephone calls and talking, quietly, assuredly, over beer, in the bars of the Nesselwang hotels where they flee unusual May snowfalls.

Conversations with the veterans leave no doubt that President Ronald Reagan's insistence on going to Bitburg, despite an outcry from U.S. veterans' groups and Jewish organizations, has made them feel better about their role in history.

"We were soldiers like all the soldiers in the war, and I think that's what the president is trying to say," said Gerd Hofer, 77, a SS veteran and a native of Graz in Austria. "You have to congratulate your president. When he says yes, he means yes."

In response to a reporter's question about whether he felt rehabilitated by the president's gesture, Johan Rosenberg, 63, a Death's Head veteran, said, "I can only say he is a real straight guy."

"It took a long time," he went on, "but this shows we were soldiers, just like the others. I never committed a war crime, and I don't know anyone who did. We didn't have time for that sort of thing. Our guys were disciplined, and we were too busy fighting."

Officials with the Reagan party in Bonn, asked to respond to the SS veterans' remarks, did not return telephone calls from reporters. The veterans insist the units of the Waffen SS were fighting units, distinct from the uniformed bands that ran Nazi Germany's extermination camps.

According to George H. Stein, a U.S. historian and author of the book "The Waffen SS: Hitler's Elite Guard at War," the Death's Head Division was set up as a combat force in 1939 around a group of about 6,500 former concentration camp guards. Its commander until his death in 1943 was Theodor Eicke, who headed the entire concentration camp system starting in 1934.

Besides their fierce fighting at the front, Death's Head soldiers were particularly involved in hunting partisans in Eastern Europe, in campaigns that often led to the killing of large numbers of civilians.

Asked about these charges, Mr. Rosenberg replied, "Sure, there was maybe one in a thousand guy who did something wrong. But show me the army where that doesn't happen. Show me the division records of the Americans, the French or the Russians — and I mean the real records. No one ever said war was nice."

Hitler set up the SS — for Schutzstaffel, or guard unit — in the 1920s as a ragtag bodyguard to protect Nazi leaders in street marches and sometimes turbulent demonstrations. Its real importance, however, began in 1929 with the appointment of Heinrich Himmler, then 28, as its leader.

Under Himmler the SS grew rapidly, assuming many police functions and gaining a reputation for ruthlessness. With the outbreak of World War II, its combat arm, the Waffen SS, was forged into crack tank and infantry divisions.

Civil rights groups and Jewish organizations, citing the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, which branded the SS a "criminal organization," and subsequent West German legislation banning the use of signs and symbols relating to Nazism, have hounded the veterans, making their annual gatherings the targets of violent demonstrations in recent years.

The meeting of the Death's Head Division, which ends Sunday, the day Mr. Reagan visits Bitburg, is to be followed by a comparable gathering of veterans from the First SS Panzer Corps, consisting of the Adolf Hitler Bodyguard and the 12th SS Panzer Division, the "Hitler Youth," on May 11-12.

The town council of Nesselwang, population 3,000, has distanced itself from the meetings; the town's Catholic priest has condemned them and refused to allow the veterans to lay a wreath at a local cemetery. A local political action group has sprung up to oppose the gatherings, and labor unions, with the support of several political groupings, plan a protest rally in the town.

This enraged the men from the old soldiers' organization. "The Zionists stop at nothing," Mr. Hofer said. "But the president is a honest man. He made his decision, and he sticks to it."

There were anecdotes about the future, usually in a tone of subdued reverence. "My proudest moment as an SS man," Mr. Hofer related, "was when I stood guard outside his hotel room in Leipzig in 1941." "He was such a modest man," he said, with a slight, fleeting modulation in tone. "There were six of us. He would come out, take you by the arm, chat with you."



Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, turned photographer at the Bonn economic summit on Friday. Looking on were, left to right, Finance Minister Michael Wilson of Canada and Japan's finance and foreign ministers, Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe.

Bonn Summit Seeks Trade Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

pan and Brian Mulroney of Canada — agreed that the trade talks should begin early in 1986. Later, there were some signs that the U.S. administration was prepared to accept the fact that the summit would not endorse the 1986 date. The timing was sought by Mr. Reagan and his advisers as a means of countering protectionist pressures in Congress.

A U.S. official said, "By pointing to a specific date, we could go to the protectionist lobbies and say: 'We will obtain trade liberalization through GATT negotiations next year, so hold off on protectionist moves.'"

A sign that the administration was preparing to accept a partial failure was reflected by a senior U.S. official's comment to reporters Thursday evening. "I wouldn't want to call it a make-or-break is-

sue," he said, noting that preparatory work on the trade talks had already begun under GATT auspices.

The same official said Friday: "It's not the end of the world if we don't get it."

The compromise proposal, as detailed by Mr. Vauzelle, called for a high-level meeting of officials to examine what consensus exists for starting new trade negotiations, both among industrialized and developing countries. He did not cite a date or a place, and emphasized that France would vigorously resist any efforts to include the EC agricultural policy in the trade liberalization talks, as some governments have already planned.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials were said to have proposed a meeting to examine monetary reform steps that would be held in Paris at the end of this year, or early 1986. Such

a meeting would resemble the meeting recently suggested by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, conference sources said.

"All compromises are on the table," Mr. Vauzelle said, confirming the U.S. proposal.

A declaration about the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II contained the support for U.S. positions at the recently resumed arms talks in Geneva.

The three-page statement said: "The partnership of North America, Europe and Japan is a guarantee of peace and stability in the world."

U.S. officials described the support as encouraging. The statement said that the summit leaders "appreciate the positive proposals of the United States of America" and "urge the Soviet Union to act positively and constructively to achieve significant agreements there."

Israeli Army Aids Fleeing Christians

United Press International

HAIFA, Israel — Three privately owned Lebanese ships docked here Friday, took on about 800 Christian refugees and left for a Christian-held port north of Beirut, Israeli military spokesmen said.

The rescue operation was organized by the Israeli Army and involved ships supplied by the Lebanese Forces, an Israeli-backed Christian militia, according to sources in Beirut. Israeli military

officers would say only that the ships were privately hired.

The army said that about 800 Christians, who abandoned their homes near the south Lebanese port of Sidon as Muslim militiamen closed in, boarded the vessels in Haifa after being transported across the border in Israeli civilian buses.

They were among 18,000 Christians that the army said had fled to Israeli-occupied areas of southern Lebanon over the past week.

Israel has said it will not intervene directly in the sectarian fighting in Lebanon but is providing humanitarian aid to the refugees. A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said there were no plans to ferry more refugees, but added, "It certainly wouldn't exclude it if the need arises."

The three ships docked in the Haifa harbor early Friday and were expected to arrive early Saturday in

the Christian port of Junieh, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Beirut. All the ships flew Lebanese flags.

The refugees had been living for the past few days in tents, schools and private homes in the 3- to 11-mile-wide Israeli-held strip near the border with Lebanon.

Lebanese Protest in Sweden
About 50 Lebanese took over Lebanon's embassy in Stockholm on Friday, United Press International reported, and demanded immediate action by the Swedish and Lebanese governments to "stop the bloodbath in southern Lebanon," a spokesman for the group said.

"We will stay here for as long as it takes, even as long as a month if necessary," the unidentified spokesman said.

Beirut Fighting Continues
Christian and Muslim militiamen fought Friday for a sixth straight day in Beirut and Druze gunmen clashed with the Lebanese Army in nearby mountains, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Sniping and barrages of rocket-propelled grenades and mortars continued through the day after at least three persons were killed and 32 others were wounded in overnight fighting among warring factions.

The hospital at the American University of Beirut was hit by an artillery shell but no casualties were reported. Shortly before, seven shells hit Beirut Hospital, wounding an employee and damaging three floors of the building.

Israel Reinforces Border
Israeli Army engineers are building obstacles to prevent suicide bombers from crashing through the fence on the border with Lebanon, The Associated Press reported military sources saying Friday in Tel Aviv.

The army also has reinforced the border with spotlights, floodlights, more watchtowers and electronic warning devices, the sources said. In keeping with military regulations, the sources spoke on condition they not be identified.

One source said there are more soldiers guarding the border than there were a year ago, and that the force includes a larger percentage of professional soldiers, rather than reservists.

There seems to be hardly any doubt that Russian nationalism more than Communist fervor was essential in bringing victory over Germany in the war. Stalin himself acknowledged this when in his Red Square speech on Nov. 7, 1941, he recalled the ancient Russian saints and heroes rather than luminaries of Marxism. At that time the Germans were 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the Kremlin and the troops taking part in the military parade were marching into the battle.

Rewriting history is an old Russian custom. The Great Patriotic War, however, is a collective experience that does not, at least at this stage, require major rewrites as the Russians were victorious.

They wanted the name Stalingrad restored. The city council has formally appealed to Moscow, asking that this be done.

Judging by press accounts dealing with Stalin, the change will come eventually. A Soviet commentator, Igor Sedikh, recently interviewed Stalin's English translator, Vladimir Pavlov, who spoke about his former chief in glowing terms.

Mr. Pavlov described Stalin as a man with a "great sense of humor" who was "calm and balanced" although "occasionally sharp."

"But one could argue with him," Mr. Pavlov said, "and he was able to acknowledge when his interlocutor was right, even though he did so in his own way by keeping silent."

Why do the Russians place such enormous emphasis on an event that took place such a long time ago? Viktor Dobrovot, a local journalist and author who was 16 years old at the time of the Stalingrad battle, suggested that the answer is the "Russian soul" — that is, Russian patriotism and attachment to the land.

The Russian love of country is more akin to a religious faith, devotion that always has tended to remain unshaken despite the persecutions that the authorities so often have inflicted on individual citizens. Hardships and other evils traditionally made little difference to this attitude.

U.S. House Democrats Agree On MX Compromise Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of 42 missiles. The U.S. Air Force says that to deploy 100, it must build 223 to allow for spares and a test flight program of seven shots a year.

According to several House Democrats and aides, the starting point for the new MX plan is an amendment sponsored by two Democrats on the House Armed Services Committee. They are Representative Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts, who has been an influential MX opponent, and Representative Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, who has supported the missile.

Their amendment would provide \$828 million to deploy 40 missiles while prohibiting additional de-

ployments and providing for no additional missile production in the military budget for the next fiscal year.

The proposal was defeated Wednesday in a closed Armed Services subcommittee meeting, but has a good chance of passing the full House later this month, aides and lawmakers said.

Mr. Mavroules said Thursday that he doubted that such a proposal would be acceptable to the Senate, which is expected to approve a measure more favorable to the administration.

But he predicted that a House-Senate agreement for a 40-missile limit could be reached if liberals like himself accepted annual production of about eight missiles.

WORLD BRIEFS

ETA Claims 5 Bombings in Spain

ALICANTE, Spain (AP) — A bomb exploded on a Mediterranean beach and four others exploded in the Spanish Basque country on Friday, on the second day of a what appeared to be a bombing campaign by the Basque separatist organization, ETA.

No one was injured in the blasts that damaged a discotheque, two car rental agencies and an auto on a railroad car, police said. The bombings occurred in San Sebastián, Vitoria and Beasain. Another bomb exploded on the beach of Alicante in southeastern Spain. On Thursday, bombs exploded harmlessly on beaches at Valencia and Benidorm, two of Spain's most popular Mediterranean resort cities.

Shortly before the Alicante explosion, a man identifying himself as an ETA member, called a radio station and announced the beach bombing. He also said that ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty, was responsible for Thursday's explosions, the radio reported. On Friday, telephone callers claimed the day's bombings in the Basque country for the ETA. The separatist group declared last week that it would begin a bombing campaign against tourist centers aimed at pressuring the government to grant independence to the Basque country.

UN Starts New Plan for Boat People

BANGKOK (AP) — The UN refugee agency began a resettlement program this week that it hopes will encourage ship captains to rescue more Vietnamese boat people in the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said figures show merchant ships have increasingly ignored refugees in distress. It said ships of only 15 countries rescued refugees last year, down from 33 in 1981. The percentage of boat refugees rescued last year dropped to 8 percent of all arrivals in the first asylum countries, down from 21 percent in 1980.

As part of the project, 12 Western nations and Japan have pledged to resettle 2,232 Vietnamese. Rescue at sea places a burden on countries whose ships pick up people because nations of first asylum in the region generally require resettlement guarantees before they allow the refugees to disembark. The new plan distributes the burden among a pool of countries.

Legionnaire's Disease Kills 27 in U.K.

STAFFORD, England (Reuters) — The first major outbreak of Legionnaire's disease in Britain was confirmed Friday after 27 people died in what doctors had been treating as an influenza epidemic.

A spokesman for Mid-Staffordshire Health Authority in central England said that 12 cases of the disease had been identified among the 27 people who died and 70 who have been infected. Legionnaire's disease, a form of pneumonia, was first recognized in 1976 in the United States when 29 persons died from an outbreak at an American Legion convention in Philadelphia.

Hundreds in U.S. Protest Apartheid

NEW YORK (AP) — Hundreds of anti-apartheid protesters briefly held a South African diplomat behind a barricade at Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while rallies in two other states resulted in the arrest of more than 200 people.

At Harvard, about 200 students barricaded the door of a room where a South African diplomat was speaking on Thursday until a group of campus police led him through the crowd. Abe Hoppenstein, consul-general for South Africa in New York, was escorted to an unmarked car about an hour after he was scheduled to leave, a spokeswoman at Harvard said.

In Berkeley, California, police cited 112 demonstrators for blocking public access. In Iowa City, Iowa, 136 protesters were charged with criminal trespass after they refused to end a sit-in at the University of Iowa president's office.

U.S. Funds Study of Playboy, Hustler

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Justice Department has approved a \$734,371 study of Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler magazines to determine whether they play a part in juvenile delinquency or sexual exploitation of children.

According to the Justice Department, issues of particular concern include: "Sexual depiction of children with fairy-tale characters and themes such as Santa Claus, Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz, Snow White, etc.," as well as "use of child pornography, including teddy bears, hair bows, bobby socks and dolls, in cartoons, as well as pictures depicting adult women as 'pseudo children.'"

The project, which is based at the American University School of Education in Washington, so far reportedly involves seven full-time and a dozen part-time employees.

For the Record

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand said Friday that his country plans to buy more than \$70 million in military hardware from the United States. The Reagan administration has cut some defense links to protest the Lange government's anti-nuclear policies.

Construction of Taiwan's fourth nuclear power plant has been indefinitely postponed. The government received strong protests from fishermen and legislators in the past month, government officials in Taipei said Friday.

Minor problems at the Union Carbide pesticide plant at Institute, West Virginia, delayed on Friday the restarting of production of methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed up to 2,500 people in India five months ago, a company spokesman said.

Robert Latta, who was arrested for wandering about the White House on Inauguration Day, Jan. 21, was arrested in Denver for failing to appear in a Washington court on an unlawful entry charge.

A request by the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, to meet Solidarity trade union members led to a postponement of an official visit planned for this week, the official Polish news agency PAP said.

The family of a passenger who died when a Soviet fighter shot down a Korean Airlines plane in September 1983 will receive \$100,000 from the airline in a court settlement, a New Brunswick lawyer said. The lawyer named him as Raymond Petroski, one of 269 victims.

Panama's 13-member cabinet resigned Friday, a presidential statement said, adding that the resignations would allow President Nicolás Ardito Barletta's government to confront the challenges of "economic, social and political development."

Britain's Tories Suffer Big Loss in Local Voting

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives have suffered major losses in the biggest electoral test since the British leader won a second five-year term in June 1983.

The results, announced Friday, showed that the main opposition Labour Party also suffered sharp reverses in voting on Thursday for 47 county councils in England and Wales.

The centrist Liberal-Socialist Democratic Alliance gained seats at the expense mostly of the Conservatives but also of Labour.

With 45 of the 47 results declared, the Conservatives had overall control of 9 county councils, down from 18 in the last county council elections in 1981. Labour had overall control of 9 down from 14, and independents had overall control of 2, down from 4.

The alliance had overall control of only one council, the Isle of Wight off the southern English coast, which stayed with the Liberals.

But sweeping gains of individual seats in county councils around the country gave the alliance the balance of power in the remaining councils. In 1981, one party had overall control in 10 councils.

"The alliance has exceeded all expectations. The political map of Britain has changed. We are now a major contender for government," said David Steel, the Liberal Party leader.

It was the first time that the alliance had contested county council elections. And it proved a more formidable contender than the Liberals alone.

The alliance, formed six months after the 1981 election, won 25 percent of the vote in the 1983 general election, though only 23 of 650 parliamentary seats.

The voting on Thursday took place as the government issued figures showing an increase in unemployment, with 3.27 million people out of work, or 13.5 percent of the work force, one of the highest figures in the industrialized West.

The figures had been expected to decline as the spring encouraged building and other outdoor work. Energy Secretary Peter Walker on Thursday night attacked Mrs. Thatcher's restrictive monetary policies and called for greater government efforts to provide jobs.

Commentators said his speech at Cambridge University could cost him his cabinet post. He has become increasingly disaffected with Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies and wants more government spending to boost the economy and alleviate unemployment and poverty.

In a wide-ranging speech, he said that Britain was "standing still while others have been furiously eating into our market shares."

Memory of the Battle of Stalingrad Still Haunts Soviet Life

(Continued from Page 1)

karov asserted that "we would not have won without our Communist Party; we would not have defeated Hitler without our Communist Party."

When reminded that the Communist Party did not exist when the Russians defeated Napoleon, whose invading French forces had managed to take the Kremlin in Moscow, Mr. Makarov quipped: "You don't understand. People were joining the party in the midst of the battle to be able to die as communists."

Figures, to some extent, illustrate the Russians' proprietary attitude toward the war, which they regard as their own — the Great Patriotic War rather than World War II.

CHURCH SERVICES

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The scope of nationwide destruction was enormous, according to the encyclopedia's figures, which essentially are considered to be correct: more than 20 million dead and more than 25 million left homeless; 1,710 cities and towns and more than 70,000 villages either fully or partially destroyed; more than six million buildings completely demolished; more than 32,000 industrial enterprises and 99,000 collective farms destroyed.

At the same time, the Red Army destroyed 607 Nazi divisions on the Eastern Front (while Anglo-American forces "destroyed or took prisoner 176 divisions," according to the Soviet encyclopedia). The Germans suffered more than 75 percent of their total losses in World War II on the Eastern Front — losing 10 million men, 62,000 airplanes, 56,000 tanks and assault vehicles, and 180,000 guns and mortars.

And yet, one also can see here how the authorities are selective about what war memories are nurtured and preserved.

For example, about 100,000 Romanian troops fought alongside the Germans in the battle of Stalingrad, but this fact is missing from the encyclopedia account.

Romania, a member of the Warsaw Pact, was an ally of the Axis powers during the darkest days of the war. To recall this apparently is politically embarrassing.

The same goes for Bulgaria, which was allied with Hitler until 1944. An outsider finds it puzzling when local television talks about the "Soviet and Bulgarian armies fighting shoulder to shoulder" in World War II while there is hardly a mention of U.S. aid to the Soviet Union in 1941 and 1942.

Perhaps the most difficult question — why the Germans were able to quickly penetrate all the way to Moscow in 1941 — is not discussed by Soviet historians. The role of Stalin likewise remains unclear, although he has been rehabilitated in the course of the past year as a diplomat and military leader.

Even the name of this city, which Nikita S. Khrushchev changed from Stalingrad to Volgograd in 1961 during his de-Stalinization campaign, is a point of contention. All residents of Volgograd asked about its name during a two-day visit declared unequivocally that

they wanted the name Stalingrad restored. The city council has formally appealed to Moscow, asking that this be done.

Judging by press accounts dealing with Stalin, the change will come eventually. A Soviet commentator, Igor Sedikh, recently interviewed Stalin's English translator, Vladimir Pavlov, who spoke about his former chief in glowing terms.

Mr. Pavlov described Stalin as a man with a "great sense of humor" who was "calm and balanced" although "occasionally sharp."

"But one could argue with him," Mr. Pavlov said, "and he was able to acknowledge when his interlocutor was right, even though he did so in his own way by keeping silent."

Why do the Russians place such enormous emphasis on an event that took place such a long time ago?

Viktor Dobrovot, a local journalist and author who was 16 years old at the time of the Stalingrad battle, suggested that the answer is the "Russian soul" — that is, Russian patriotism and attachment to the land.

The Russian love of country is more akin to a religious faith, devotion that always has tended to remain unshaken despite the persecutions that the authorities so often have inflicted on individual citizens. Hardships and other evils traditionally made little difference to this attitude.

Sweden State Panel Threatens To Lock Out 80,000 Workers

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's state employers organization said Friday it would lock out 80,000 civil servants beginning May 11 in response to a strike by 20,000 key white-collar workers.

The Civil Service Employers Board said 55,000 teachers would be among those affected.

A 262,000-member white-collar union for state employees began a selective walkout at noon Thursday, crippling Swedish shipping, halting commercial air traffic and impeding police, postal and other key services.

The union called the strike in a quest for an immediate 3.1-percent wage increase that it said would bring members' wages in line with salary levels in the private sector.

The civil service board has offered only a 2-percent increase starting next January.

The Swedish government has said that it will not legislate an end to the conflict, as Denmark did last month to end nationwide labor disturbances there.

Government officials have estimated that the strike could cost the country 1 billion kronor (\$120 million) a day. The strike is Sweden's most serious labor crisis since 1980, when about 900,000 workers went on strike or were locked out by employers.

In an effort to rearrange its international flights, Scandinavian Airlines System has moved its Swedish fleet to Oslo and Copenhagen. Last month, SAS shifted flights from Copenhagen to Stockholm and Oslo during the Danish disputes.

Sweden Drops Charges Against Heart Recipient

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A court case against Europe's first artificial heart recipient, Leif Stenberg, 52, who faced tax-evasion charges, has been dropped because of his condition, a Stockholm prosecutor said Friday.

The prosecutor, Claes Zeime, told Swedish radio that the case against Mr.

AMERICAN TOPICS

What Americans
Are Really Like

Excerpts from the "Preparation Orientation Handbook: For Foreign Students and Scholars Planning to Study in the United States," published by the U.S. Information Agency.

• Americans "like to dress informally, entertain informally, and they treat each other in a very informal way, even when there is a great difference in age or social standing."

• "Friendly joking or banter" is "natural to Americans," although foreigners "may find it overbearing or disagreeable."

• "Americans are achievers" and "keep business achievement charts on their office walls and sports awards displayed in their homes."

• "Americans ask a lot of questions," and "you may be asked why personal questions by someone you have just met. No impertinence is intended."

• "Americans value punctuality. They keep appointment calendars and live according to schedules."

• "Silence makes Americans nervous. They would rather talk about the weather than deal with silence in a conversation."

That amount, with gold selling at \$329.75 a troy ounce at the time the magazine's current issue went to press, would buy 162 pounds (about 73 kilograms) of gold, roughly the weight of some executives.

Business Week magazine says that T. Boone Pickens, chairman and president of Mesa Petroleum, made a total of \$22,823,000 last year, giving him the highest compensation of any executive in the United States.



T. Boone Pickens

Short Takes

Marie M. Cosmo, the Democratic governor of New York, noting that the press has been widely criticized as being overly critical of the government, said in a recent speech to newspaper editors, "What would concern me far more than the frequent complaints by public officials would be a constant chorus of praise" from them "over the stories they read about themselves in the paper."

Richmond, Virginia, capital of the Confederacy and proud of it, has long been criticized for clinging to the past. One resident spoke of its "Civil War-museum quality." But new office buildings, stores, restaurants, hotels and a shopping arcade have put new life in the old Dixie Belle, and taken the sting out of the joke about how many Richmonders it takes to change a light bulb. Answer: Three—one to remove it and two to sit around and talk about what a fine old bulb it was.

Shorter Takes: Nearly 74 percent of American women spend seven hours or more in bed every 24 hours, sleeping, reading or watching television; while 70 percent of men report spending seven hours or more in bed, according to the Gallup Poll.

Wyoming, whose miners and construction workers stay on the move, has 30,000 mobile homes, or 18.3 percent of its dwellings, the highest of any state. New York and New Jersey, at less than 2 percent each, have the fewest. The heart attack rate among men has declined 25 percent since the mid-1950s, according to a study of Du Pont Co. workers published in the New England Journal of Medicine. It credited more exercise, less smoking and more moderate eating habits. The gift catalog of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington lists a Nostalgic Game Box for \$18. The contents: a rubber ball, set of jacks, marbles, Old Maid cards and a yo-yo.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Executives Worth
Their Weight in Gold

Corporate chairmen are literally worth their weight in gold, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine. It found that the median pay for chairmen in 202 of the largest American corporations was \$780,769 in 1984.

Herpes Vaccine Is Said to Be Nearer

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Animal studies have demonstrated for the first time that a genetically engineered herpes vaccine can prevent both initial and later outbreaks of the disease, researchers at the U.S. National Institutes of Health have announced. They called it "the first step toward developing a vaccine at the human level."

Studies on mice show that the vaccine, unlike others being tested, protects against the development of "latency," which is the potential for subsequent infections, for some weeks or months after initial exposure to the herpes virus, Dr. Albert L. Nottkins, lead scientist on the project, said Thursday.

However, Dr. Nottkins emphasized that even if the experiments continue to prove successful, a human vaccine is still four or five years away. The vaccine, if it were developed, would be valuable only in protecting those people who have never contracted herpes. It is not expected to have any effect on those who already have the disease.

Herpes simplex II, one of several types of the herpes virus, is the strain responsible for genital herpes, an incurable, sexually transmitted disease. With genital herpes, the virus invades the nerves and continues to live in the ganglia, or nerve endings, often producing subsequent outbreaks of infection.

"If a vaccine is going to be effective in human herpes, it has to prevent the development of this latent

infection," said Dr. Nottkins, who is chief of the oral medicine laboratory of the National Institute of Dental Research. "Once the virus gets into the nerves, that's it. It's all over. We have to prevent it from getting into the nerves."

He called the preliminary results "very promising," but said more research was needed.

"We still have to determine the duration of immunity," said Dr. Nottkins. "We know it lasts several months, but we don't know yet if it lasts much longer than that."

"Only when we get the answer will we be able to make a decision about going on to human studies," he said.

Dr. Nottkins conducted the work with Dr. Bernard Moss of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The researchers said that the experimental vaccine gave the mice initial protection against two kinds of herpes viruses: herpes simplex I, which causes human cold sores, and herpes simplex II.

In January, the Food and Drug Administration approved the first pill to treat and prevent outbreaks of genital herpes. The pill, sold by Burroughs Wellcome Co. in the United States under the name Zovirax, is not a cure but can provide effective, long-term relief from symptoms and reduce the chance of spreading the virus. The drug's generic name is acyclovir.

Republicans
End Walkout
In House as
Tempers Cool

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans, who staged a walkout on Wednesday over the seating of Frank X. McCloskey, a Democrat as the representative from Indiana's 8th Congressional District, have returned to their seats but continued parliamentary stalling tactics to show their displeasure with the Democratic majority.

However, tempers seemed to have cooled somewhat on Thursday and the disruptions were milder than they had been during the last two weeks when the Democrats at times were forced to adjourn the House in frustration.

On Thursday, House Republicans allowed debate to begin on the State Department authorization bill for fiscal 1986, which had been pulled from the floor five times in the last two weeks because of the partisan crossfire.

Enactment of the bill was requested by the Reagan administration. Republican lawmakers said Thursday that once the Indiana seating dispute was settled they had no intention of jeopardizing the administration's legislative agenda. In addition, their floor tactics are likely to occur less frequently from now on, in order "to keep the other side guessing," one Republican official said.

The Republicans began a war of words and parliamentary maneuvers against the Democrats two weeks ago, after a House task force with a Democratic majority ruled that Mr. McCloskey, the incumbent, had won the Indiana congressional race last November by four votes over Richard D. McIntyre, a Republican.

Republicans charged that the Democrats rigged the task force and that the panel had not counted all the votes it should have in order to be certain that Mr. McCloskey had won. They demanded a new election.

For many Republicans, the Indiana dispute became a symbol of their frustrations with Democratic domination of the House.

Democrats said the recount was done by the nonpartisan General Accounting Office and that it was fair. They said the Republicans would not have agreed to a new election if Mr. McIntyre had won by four votes.

Vote Assailed
By Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of a minimum income tax on both corporations and individuals.

Mr. Reagan has opposed all efforts to raise taxes, challenging Congress to send him a tax-increase bill he could veto.

However, the measure approved by the Senate was a nonbinding resolution that would do nothing to reduce the \$200-billion federal deficit.

The vote to reduce proposed defense spending increases came a day after the chamber rejected another major part of the plan negotiated by the White House and Senate leaders, killing proposed limits on cost-of-living increases in the Social Security program of retirement and survivor benefits.

The tax measure, brought up unexpectedly by Republican leaders, would leave the size of the minimum tax up to congressional tax-writing committees. Revenues from the tax would be used to reduce individual tax rates or exempt more low-wage individuals from taxes altogether, the resolution stated.

"This is not a tax increase," said Senator Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and principal author of the resolution.

"It is designed to levy a tax on individuals and corporations with large incomes who now pay no taxes."

Senator Bill Bradley, a Democrat of New Jersey and an advocate of tax reform, called the measure "round one-half in a 15-round battle" toward a fairer tax code. However, he said it was irrelevant to the present effort to reduce the deficit.

Sources who spoke only on condition they not be identified said Republican leaders brought up the resolution primarily to blunt Democratic-backed efforts to mandate a minimum corporate tax and use the revenues to help lower the deficit.

The vote to limit the defense spending increase came on an amendment by two Republican senators, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon. It drew heavy Democratic support.

Twelve Republican senators joined 39 Democrats in voting in support of the amendment.



Bidding farewell to 100 Cuban military advisers are, from left, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaragua's vice president; Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the defense minister; Julian Lopez Diaz, Cuba's ambassador, and General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, the senior Cuban military officer in Nicaragua. General Ochoa did not return home to Cuba with his troops.

100 Cuban Soldiers Leave Nicaragua

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — One hundred Cuban military advisers have left Nicaragua as scheduled, but Nicaraguan officials said their departure did not signify any change in government policy.

"If regional events make it necessary, they will return," Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said Thursday at a farewell ceremony for the Cubans. "We are going to show our enemies that they will never force us to our knees."

Mr. Ortega also denounced the trade embargo on Nicaragua imposed by President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday as "the beginning of

the commercial and economic strangulation of our country."

"They want us to give up our dignity and our independence," he said. "It doesn't matter to them that Nicaraguans suffer."

The decision to send the 100 Cuban advisers home was announced in February.

The farewell ceremony marked the first time a group of Cuban military men had been officially presented to the press. Among those on the dais were Julian Lopez Diaz, the Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua, and General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, the senior Cuban officer here.

General Ochoa, who according to Western intelligence reports has directed Cuban combat operations

in Angola and Ethiopia, accompanied the departing advisers to the airport, but did not leave with them.

U.S. officials in Managua said they were not impressed by the departures. "When you talk about 100 men, that does not represent a very significant number," said a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy.

"It can't mean much if they say the advisers can return at any time."

None of the speakers touched on the size of the Cuban military presence here, which is a matter of debate. U.S. officials have said there are several thousand Cuban advisers; Nicaragua says they number in the hundreds. Most are believed to be drill instructors at military training camps.

5 Police Officers
Indicted in N.Y.
In Brutality Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Five police officers, including a lieutenant assigned to guard against police brutality, have been indicted on charges that prisoners in their custody were beaten and assaulted with an electric stun gun.

The officers have pleaded not guilty. They were indicted Thursday in court that they would be indicted on charges that they tortured four men who had been arrested on charges of selling small amounts of marijuana.

If convicted of assault, the most serious charge leveled against them, the officers would face up to seven years in prison. All of them were indicted on at least one felony charge of assault in connection with the incidents, which allegedly occurred February and April in the 106th precinct in the borough of Queens.

The accusations of brutality have resulted in a department shake-up and the abrupt retirements of several police officers. In announcing the indictments, District Attorney John J. Santucci of Queens said the inquiry had been hampered by a lack of cooperation from other officers in the precinct.

After a hearing in Criminal Court in Queens, an acting state Supreme Court justice released each officer on his own recognizance without bail and scheduled a hearing for June 12.

Blast Injures Opponent
Of Unification Church

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Tak Myung-bwan, a religious authority known for his opposition to the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, was injured seriously Friday when a bomb exploded under his car at home, the police said.

Mr. Tak, who was admitted to a hospital with injuries to his eyes and right arm, had been lecturing on cults at a church here, his wife said. She said he had argued Thursday with followers of the Unification Church after giving a lecture on the group.

Honduras Says the U.S.
Guarantees Its Defense

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Two senior Honduran officials concerned about Nicaragua's military buildup said they have negotiated an explicit commitment from the United States that it will defend Honduras in case of attack.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmida and the armed forces chief of staff, Colonel Efraim González, said Thursday that the commitment is part of negotiations to renew the bilateral economic and security agreements of 1954.

"One of the issues discussed was the written guarantees of security offered by the U.S. and its armed forces to Honduras in case of a Communist-type threat," Colonel González said.

The officials said that the negotiations for a new economic and security agreement, which began in November, envisage a joint declaration on the U.S. guarantees.

Colonel González added that the declaration would express "the willingness of the United States to assist Honduras within the framework of the Rio Treaty, while providing specific guarantees for its security."

The Rio Treaty, formerly known as the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, stipulates that an armed attack against one Latin American nation shall be considered as an attack against the entire hemisphere.

Honduran diplomatic sources said the new declaration would state specifically that the United States will consider an armed attack against Honduras as an attack against its territory.

The sources said that negotiations were continuing, but added that the new agreement is expected to be ready by the time President Roberto Somoza Cordova visits the White House in three weeks.

U.S. and Honduran armed forces have been carrying out three separate military exercises in Honduras, involving thousands of troops, for the past few weeks.

Colonel González said that in the negotiations it was decided that a regional military training center in Honduras, run by U.S. forces, no



Efraim González

longer is necessary and will be dismantled in June.

"It seems that it served the purpose for which it was created," Colonel González said.

Milton Eisenhower, 85,
Envoy, Educator, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Milton S. Eisenhower, 85, a diplomat and educator who was president of three institutions of higher learning and an adviser to six presidents of the United States, including his brother, Dwight, died Thursday at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Mr. Eisenhower had been hospitalized with various ailments several times in recent months and had entered the hospital again five days before his death.

Mr. Eisenhower was a curious blend of urban sophistication and rural industriousness. His long and distinguished career spanned more than a half century and carried him into the highest echelons of education and government.

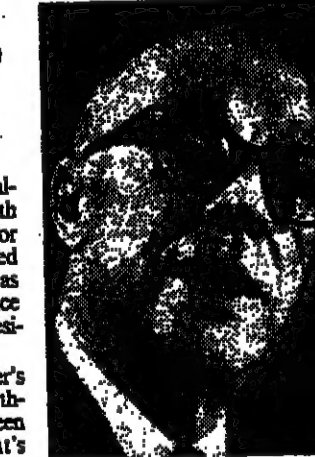
He was, over the years, a troubleshooter for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, helped President Harry

S. Truman reorganize the Agriculture Department, negotiated with President Fidel Castro of Cuba for President John F. Kennedy, served President Lyndon B. Johnson as head of a commission on violence and headed study groups for President Richard M. Nixon.

He was President Eisenhower's closest adviser. More than any other person, he was said to have been responsible for the president's statement, at the end of his administration, warning of the dangers in a military-industrial complex.

Mr. Eisenhower was also president of Kansas State College beginning in 1943 and of Pennsylvania State University, beginning in 1950. He was twice president of Johns Hopkins University, 1956 to 1967 and 1971 to 1972.

Although he retired more than a decade ago to become president



Milton S. Eisenhower

emeritus of Johns Hopkins, he continued to serve on presidential commissions and study groups. He wrote a book in 1974, "The President Is Calling," about being a presidential adviser, and he regularly received groups of students at his apartment in Baltimore, just off the Johns Hopkins campus.

In government service that began in 1926, Mr. Eisenhower served with the Department of Agriculture for 16 years. In 1942 he was director of the War Relocation Authority, which resettled residents of Japanese descent. He later became associate director of the Office of War Information and is a member of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

President Eisenhower had almost unbounded admiration and affection for Milton, the youngest of seven Eisenhower brothers, and was closer to him than to any of the others.

The president once introduced Milton by saying, "He's a man of whom I've always been proud to say — my brother." He called him, "the brightest member of our family," and then added, "That's no idle compliment. It's the plain truth."

Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte,
Of Operetta Family, Is Dead

The Associated Press

LONDON — Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte, 77, the last survivor of the family that presented the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas in Britain and North America for 107 years, has died, business associates said.

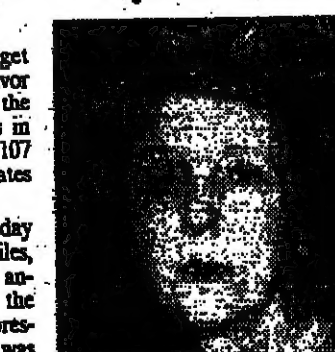
Dame Bridget's death Thursday at her home in Chalfont St. Giles, northwest of London, was announced by the directors of the Savoy Hotel, of which she was president. The cause of her death was not disclosed.

The Savoy Hotel was built in 1889 by her great-grandfather, Richard D'Oyly Carte, to accommodate visitors to his Savoy Theatre, where the cheerfully useful and gently satirical operettas were performed.

Dame Bridget was assistant at the Savoy to her father, Rupert, from 1933 and took over the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. when he died in 1948.

Denise Robins, author of 200 Romance Novels (LONDON AP) — Denise Robins, 57, an author of romances who wrote more than 200 novels over six decades, has died.

Her novels, translated into 15 languages, sold more than 100 million copies. Among her best-selling works were "House of the 7th



Bridget D'Oyly Carte

Cross," "Khamis" and "Dark Corridor." Some of her novels appeared under the pseudonym Harriet Gray.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The French Argument

The French have an important point: There is a direct connection between international trade and currency exchange rates. It is hard to talk about one without taking account of the other. But that is not quite an argument for trying to reform the world's monetary system, as the French government proposes.

At the Bonn summit meeting, President Reagan pressed for a world trade conference next year to begin another round of dismantling the array of national laws that restrict commerce. It is a good idea. The increase in trade across national boundaries has been a constant contributor to economic growth since World War II, and this kind of conference is periodically necessary to keep the process going. In response, President François Mitterrand of France said he wanted a monetary conference "in the same process" to tie the European, Japanese and American currencies more closely together.

The United States supports both conferences, but it opposes any formal link between them. The reason is that substantial progress is altogether possible on the trade issues, but probably not on exchange rates. This is not because governments do not like fixed exchange rates; the world used them until the early 1970s, and commerce flourished. They were eventually destroyed by prosperity and by the rapid increases in the amounts of pri-

mate money moving from country to country. By the 1970s, the flows of private capital were large enough to swamp governments' attempts at intervention. For the past dozen years, the rates have been set mainly by the daily buying and selling among banks and brokers in the currency markets. The Reagan administration is quite right when it says that not even the U.S. government has the resources to move those markets very far.

The fact that the American dollar is dangerously overvalued has little to do with the structure of the monetary system. The causes go back to the huge U.S. budget deficits.

But there is a way to make exchange rates more stable, and such stability would benefit every trading country in the world. If governments can learn to coordinate their economic policies — and that is the purpose of meetings such as the one in Bonn — then exchange rates naturally will settle into a more predictable and dependable pattern. That has been demonstrated by the great success of the European Monetary System, in which France and West Germany are the major partners.

Closer cooperation would require the Americans to bring their budget deficits down and the Europeans to push their growth rates up. Stable exchange rates are the result of good policy — not a substitute for it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peru's Fragile Democracy

In Latin America, preserving democracy has always been even harder than periodically restoring it. If Peru actually inaugurates Alan García Pérez, the victorious candidate of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, as president in July, it will mark the first time in 40 years that power there has been transferred democratically. That achievement has become more likely since the withdrawal from active campaigning of Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, an independent Marxist, who ran second and would be the only opponent in a runoff. Mr. Barrantes recognized that he had no chance; he drew 23 percent in last month's first round, against Mr. García's 47 percent.

Mr. García's party was founded and led for half a century by Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, a charismatic, controversial politician who died in 1979. Under him the Revolutionary Alliance was Peru's major civilian party, a factor in every democratic election without ever attaining power. It is now approaching power because all its main rivals, including the military, have had their turn and failed.

Sadly, this also applies to the outgoing civilian government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, who five years ago won a convincing 45 percent of the vote. This year, Mr. Belaúnde's term was marred by deep recession, spiraling inflation, a crushing foreign debt and a brutal counterinsurgency campaign against the Shining Path terrorists. Peruvian society, divided by regional and ethnic inequalities, became even more demoralized.

Now it banks on Mr. García. To the extent that he fits any political classification, he is a man of the moderate left. After the strong showing of Mr. Barrantes's party, the balance of congressional power will be further left. Leftist civilian government is a novelty for Peru. But there are no known ideological solutions to its major challenges: combating terrorism by democratic means and paying overdue bills with inadequate resources. Mr. García will need all his charisma, and abundant help from democratic friends.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sweden's Nuclear Tests

What? Is Sweden a secret member, or almost-member, of the nuclear club?

The thought is astonishing, cutting across Sweden's reputation as a state whose nuclear self-denial is a matter of domestic law and international treaty, and Prime Minister Olof Palme's personal reputation as a peace-loving nuclear abolitionist. But it may be only a thought. Notwithstanding the furor created by a report in a Swedish technical journal, there is no evidence as yet for thinking that the Swedes have been living a nuclear lie.

In the 1950s, in an atmosphere colored by NATO's deployment of battlefield nuclear weapons, Sweden considered building such weapons too. It has not been in a war since 1814 but, counting as it does on a balance of power kept by others, it has its moments of strategic loneliness. Eventually, however, the Swedes decided that going nuclear would be a misuse of limited defense resources and, far from firming up deterrence, might instead make the country a target for pre-emption.

According to the available information, Sweden then turned its formidable scientific capability in the nuclear field strictly to matters of defense. In 1972, it seems, it conducted the tests — it insists they were conventional explosions to measure effects on different ma-

terials, including plutonium — whose disclosure by the Swedish journal produced the recent stories about a nuclear test.

In these sensitive matters, it is best not to take any government's denials too categorically. The Swedish government's further detailed accounting of its past work in nuclear defense research has been promised and should be helpful. It is only fair, though, to keep in mind that Sweden is not the sort of desperate or defiant country commonly suspected of harboring nuclear aspirations.

It is an exposed but well-armed and reasonably secure country with a non-antagonistic foreign policy. It is an open society in which nuclear self-denial has long enjoyed the support of informed consensus. And it is a leading, even evangelical supporter of international efforts to check the spread of nuclear arms and to control the arms possessed by the nuclear powers. It is also a country facing elections; the Swedish press is asking whether the journal article was an attempt to embarrass Prime Minister Palme and his party.

People are right to be nervous about the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries. Sweden, however, strikes us as about the last country that would be tempted to cheat.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Nicaragua: A 'Cuban Scenario'?

History never repeats itself, but a quarter of a century later, the "Cuban scenario" seems to be on the verge of recurring in Nicaragua.

The trade embargo is a warning to Managua. The Reagan administration firmly intends to force the Sandinistas to return to the "starting line" of 1979 and to fulfill the promises of a mixed economy, political pluralism and nonalignment. Managua claims it has not broken those original promises.

But with the high financial and human costs of defense, a foreign debt of \$4 billion, problems in getting oil from Mexico, the exhaustion of foreign-currency reserves, the Nicaraguan economy, nearing bankruptcy, will have to turn closer to the East bloc. In the 1960s, U.S. economic retaliation against Cuba doubtless pushed that country toward Moscow. Are we now witnessing the same causes and same effects? Mr. Reagan's advisers have answered. They say the Sandinistas are Soviet allies now.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MAY 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Japan's Busy Diplomats

PEKING — Early announcement of two most important diplomatic moves, greatly affecting the Far East, is confidently expected here. In official and diplomatic circles the conviction prevails that the negotiations for the new Russo-Japanese convention have passed the signature and ratification stages and will be published about the middle of the month. Well-informed Japanese picture the convention in the nature of an alliance providing for complete Russo-Japanese cooperation vis-à-vis China, with definite understandings concerning the domination of the respective Manchurian and Mongolian spheres of influence. Coinciding with the publication of this convention is expected the promulgation of Japan's annexation of Korea.

1935: Revolt Ends in Philippines

MANILA — Armed troops and constabulary were patrolling the streets of this city tonight (May 3) following an armed uprising which spread to the provinces of Bulacan, Laguna and Rizal and had for its objective a march on Manila. Late today authorities announced that the revolt had been crushed and quiet restored after more than fifty rebels had been killed in skirmishes with government forces. The sharpest fighting occurred at Cabuyao, where the Sakdalista, the radical group opposed to the new Philippine constitution which would give the islands dominion status for a period of ten years prior to full independence, held the town for several hours before they were dislodged. The Manila "Herald" reports sixty dead and forty wounded in the fighting there.



Putting the Squeeze on Nicaragua

By Richard E. Feinberg

WASHINGTON — Having failed to convince Congress to approve military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, the Reagan administration has used its executive powers to impose a trade embargo. This is a hasty, foolish step. Trade sanctions are unlikely to moderate or topple the Sandinistas and could produce reactions contrary to U.S. interests.

The embargo seems to be more the result of domestic politics than foreign policy calculation. The White House was piqued at Congress's denial of aid to the "contras" and seized on the suggestion from Democrats that economic pressures would be preferable to military ones. Yet the administration ignored many Democrats' important caveat that an embargo should be considered only after a period of negotiations and should not be imposed without the support of other countries in the region.

Second, the objectives of the embargo are unclear. If the purpose is to strengthen middle-class opposition within Nicaragua and to loosen Managua's ties to Moscow, a blockade is hardly likely to be effective. On the contrary, it will bankrupt firms in the still significant private sector and probably compel the Sandinistas to tighten their grip on the economy. The Russians, who have been cautious in increasing their economic presence, will be tempted to do more. If, on the other hand, the adminis-

tration's intention is to overthrow the Sandinistas, the embargo will not suffice. The Sandinistas have survived several years of severe economic decline by building a powerful security apparatus and extensive political organizations. In contrast, the domestic political opposition is disorganized.

This will not be the first time the Sandinistas have found ways to evade U.S. economic pressure: In 1981, the Russians stepped in to provide grain the United States would not ship; in 1983, Algeria opened its market to sugar America would no longer buy; and several other donors — Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Sweden, Libya and the Soviet Union — have stepped in to replace blocked credits from international financial institutions. Today, Nicaragua receives more foreign aid per capita than any country in Central America.

For an embargo really to bite, it should have wide international backing. The administration's embargo is, and will probably remain, unilateral. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has already opposed U.S. economic pressure on Nicaragua. Nor could Washington expect much support from Latin Americans, who fear to legitimize measures that violate the charter of the Organization of American States and might one day be used against them. Indeed, the larger Latin states — Mexico, Argentina, Brazil — may help Nicaragua to circumvent the blockade.

In fact, the embargo could harm U.S. interests. The economies of friendly nations in Central America will be hurt by Nicaragua's loss of purchasing power, and investors throughout the region will be frightened by the increase in tensions. The \$225 million in Nicaraguan debt due to commercial banks in the United States is also jeopardized.

The irony is that the Sandinistas already agreed, last September, to sign a Contadora peace accord that addressed basic U.S. security concerns. Yet Washington failed to test their sincerity by negotiating the details of that agreement.

The administration seems determined to change Nicaragua's government — thus going far beyond traditional U.S. foreign policy goals. The embargo will not produce this change, but it is an alarming escalation of the conflict between the United States and Nicaragua.

The writer is vice president of the Overseas Development Council, a public-policy organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

In Leningrad, the 'Great Patriotic War' Lives On

By Ellen Goodman

LENINGRAD — It is a raw spring day and the war is all around. I have driven a half-hour out of the city into a landscape painted from a monochromatic palette of gray and beige. To my left, a tall grove of white birch trees hovers over lines of gray tombstones. In front of me, huge rectangular mounds of earth stretch out in rows, identified only by a discreet granite marker with a number: 1942, 1943. In each mound is buried 10,000 people.

In all, there are 460,000 Soviet dead in this vast, haunting place, the Piskarskoye Memorial Cemetery. They are men and women and children killed during the Nazi's 900-day siege of Leningrad, killed during what the Russians call the Great Patriotic War. As my guide tells me in morbid one-upmanship, there are more Russians buried in this one place than the total number of Americans lost in the war.

For the past week, I have watched this country preparing to celebrate May 9, the 40th anniversary of victory. It is not being commemorated coolly as some distant historic event here, but emotionally, with all the immediacy of a recent and nearly fatal wound. Every night, on television, there is another war movie. Every morning, the newspapers carry another story: Today it is the tale of a woman who lost nine sons.

The theme of war is as somber and relentless as the Russian music broadcast from the loudspeakers over the cemetery. It is so heavy, so constant, that I am tempted to dismiss the war as a relic resuscitated for holidays, waved in front of the people for current needs rather than past. The Great Patriotic War, after all,

forged a nation out of its diverse nationalities. The war still impresses the Soviet people with their vulnerability to the European map. The war still subliminally persuades many that sacrifices have to be made for defense.

But here, before me, is another reality. A small sample of death. Twenty million Soviet people died. The figure translates into spouses, parents, and now grandparents. Of all the men born in 1922 and sent to the front, only 3 percent survived. The figure translates into a generation of 20-year-old widows, now 60-year-old widows.

Among the older people, these memories are vivid. Just this morning, Vasilisa-Katik Emceva, a warm, engaging Leningrad grandmother who lived through the siege, talked to me in the rhythmic cadences of a practiced storyteller about the winter of 1942. For seven months, she remembers, people lived on a ration of 125 grams (4.4 ounces) of bread a day. Young girls brought food rations to people too weak to get their own. Some of these girls brought back the live babies they found in the arms of the dead parents.

Middle-aged Russians, born during or just after the war, talk about what it was like to grow up with shortages of everything, especially fathers. Even teen-agers who confess (rolling their eyes) that they are turned off by war movies and have overdosed on their spring's portion of history pay their respects. As a 17-year-old high school student said: "I do not like to talk about it with my grandparents. But it is important to remem-

ber. To forget means to forgive."

It is an article of faith with the Soviet people that Americans do not really understand war because it has not touched American soil for so long. Even a young Jewish "refusenik" whose own parents fought on the front echoed the refrain: "Americans do not understand what Russia went through in the war."

In recent days, Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, tried to counter some of this feeling. In a letter published here to commemorate the meeting of Soviet and American soldiers on the Elbe, he wrote: "Our sacrifices remain as real and as vivid to us as those of the Soviet Union are to its people. We hold them no less sacred. And we learned no less from them."

His message was erased by reports

of President Reagan's plan to visit the Bitburg cemetery. The Russians I met, in government or out, called that trip to lay a wreath in a cemetery where Nazis are buried incredible, insensitive, even sacrilegious.

Walking down the path between these common graves, counting by the tens, the tens of thousands, I am struck by how far the two powers have traveled from the Elbe, from the time when war made us allies. What a cemetery this would have been for a presidential visit — a place to side with victims, not aggressors. It is the victims who inhabit these grounds now, hundreds of thousands of them.

And on this damp and dismal day, at the nadir of relations between my country and this one, those great humps of common graves seem less like a memorial to the distant past than a warning about the future.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A New U.S. Recession? Verdict Is Mixed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Is the American economy going to slip into a recession, a "growth recession," or some other form of downturn? At the economic summit in Bonn, President Reagan and his aides have had to admit to recent disappointments, but they have staunchly denied that a recession is likely.

Others are hopeful, but not so sanguine. Preston Martin, the vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said in a thoughtful speech recently that "a growth recession" — that is, slow growth, accompanied by rising unemployment — must be considered a real threat. "The data currently available suggest that the economy is on the edge between healthy, sustainable growth, and a growth recession," he said.

Mr. Martin added that if the Commerce Department is roughly correct in its estimate of 1.25-percent first-quarter growth of the gross national product, "the economy has advanced at only about a 2.5-percent rate in the past three quarters."

The economy has been weakening since mid-1984. In the presidential campaign, even as Mr. Reagan was extolling the virtues of Reaganomics and assuring the world that the United States could "grow its way out" of the deficit, the bloom was coming off the boom. But the evidence did not show up until later.

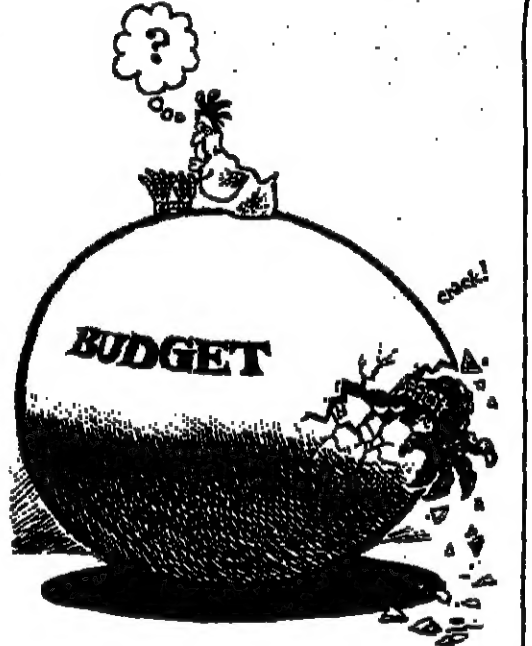
Another sign of weakness is that despite the upsurge in 1983 and in the first half of 1984, the unemployment rate has been stuck in a 7-percent to 7.5-percent range. It now threatens to go higher, as Mr. Martin suggests, unless the economy gets a lift. Privately, this is what worries Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and other administration economic officials.

Some economists do not agree with Mr. Martin about the danger of a growth recession. Monetarists who blame the current slowdown on the Federal Reserve Board's tight monetary policy from March to October 1984, predict some improvement in the economy later this year because the Fed has since eased up. Thus, Robert J. Genetski, senior vice president of the Harris Bank of Chicago, says: "Interest rates have moved lower amid concerns over a weak economy. However, the economy is not weak. Rather it is on the verge of a period of rapid growth."

No one can doubt that the Fed's policy swings affect the economy. But perhaps a more basic factor in the slower growth of the economy since mid-1984 has been the negative impact of the overvalued dollar on U.S. manufacturing industries.

Since imports represented 14.5 percent of the U.S. in constant dollars, of all goods purchased last year in the United States (and that is three times the import share of 20 years ago), a sizable amount of gross national product was transferred from the United States to the nations where the goods were produced — along with jobs to foreign factories.

This process is referred to as "leakage" by Rimmer de Vries, an economist with the Morgan Guaranty Bank. What he means is that the trade deficit has the effect of moving domestic demand abroad. For 1983 as a whole, 2 points of the 8.7-percent rise in domestic demand leaked abroad.



Mr. Genetski poot-poots the leakage theory, arguing that the money spent for imports "is available and will be used for the purchase of U.S. goods." But the Fed's Mr. Martin cites the decline in manufacturing production and the loss of jobs, and says some of this seems to be permanent.

It appears that the trade deficit, exploding in the past two to three years, has finally become the main roadblock to resumed growth of the American economy. So long as the dollar remains high (and even the gloomy first-quarter statistics have not caused a significant tumble) American exporters are going to be at a competitive disadvantage.

If the huge American budget deficit remains untamed, the danger is that the government will find itself paralyzed. The Federal Reserve, fearing a new inflation, will be inhibited in its desire to boost domestic activity by substantially reducing interest rates. And the White House can hardly resort to fiscal stimulus when it has a budget close to \$200 billion in the red.

This all points to the urgency for Congress to do something meaningful about the budget deficit, a hope piously endorsed by those at the Bonn summit. It is the one step that might encourage enough of a slide in the dollar to take the sting out of the trade deficit. But even that is unsure: The reason the dollar has stayed strong, despite the spate of weak economic reports, is that the United States still looks like a good place to invest — at least when compared to Europe.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Afternoon at Bitburg

This afternoon at the Bitburg cemetery I watched an elderly German woman and man place flowers on the grave of one of the 49 SS troops buried there: SS Panzer Grenadier Fritz Schweinberger, killed Dec. 30, 1944. He was not a relative, she told me; she only honored a German soldier who gave his life for his country and what he "thought was right."

She is not alone in this honoring. Practically all the SS graves are marked by recent floral tributes. Germans, it seems, have come to pay their respects to the dead SS, almost to the exclusion of other "victims of Nazism" who lay buried there.

No doubt only a few have done this because of the recent notoriety. But I wonder, I do not know. I have not had the time to research the possibility that young Schweinberger acted as a member of the 1st Panzer Grenadiers of the SS who murdered

86 U.S. POWs at Malmédy, Belgium, in December 1944. And of course, even if he did not, it makes little difference. One joined the SS subscribing to its views, what one "thought was right," and if these men were young, and if they were naive, and if they would now know better, and if as Chancellor Helmut Kohl tells us, they have been dead longer than they were alive, so too are the American boys, forever 18 and 20, who lie in fields far from their homes, who also subscribed to certain beliefs and what they "thought was right."

In the small dairy and farming village of Osweiler, in Luxembourg, 25 kilometers (15 miles) from Bitburg, there is a stone set beneath the American flag and the Luxembourg flag and on the stone it is written: "From September of 1944 to March of 1945 the valiant soldiers of these U.S. divisions liberated and heroically defended this area. . . . Many gave their lives so that we can live in

freedom. We the living must ensure that they have not died in vain."

In Bitburg too there is a stone. It bears these words: "There is no greater gift a man can give than to give his life for a friend."

Who lies in Bitburg? In Bitburg there lies, of course, only ashes. But the hopes of those ashes? The dreams? The beliefs and values of those SS boys and men, do they lie there too? Or are they elsewhere, still alive and waiting? If they are there, do not honor them, Mr. Reagan. And if they are still alive, God help us all.

BRADFORD T. WRIGHT, Luxembourg.

As a person who has disagreed — often violently — with Ronald Reagan on virtually every issue, I feel compelled to come to his defense with regard to the Bitburg visit.

For once, he is right. It is time to forget the enemies of 40 years ago, and his gesture is a good and coura-

geous act. It is time to recall the moving words of the British poet Wilfred Owen, repeated in Benjamin Britten's "War Requiem": "I am thy enemy you killed, my friend. . . . Let us sleep now."

GARRY FULLERTON, Paris.

As a former artillery forward observer in the 25th Panzer Division (Wehrmacht) on the Eastern Front in World War II, a graduate of the Soviet prisoner of war camp system, and a veteran of the 5th Infantry Division of the U.S. Army before the Korean conflict, I have this advice for Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

Withdraw West Germany from NATO, disarm the West German armed forces and let the defense of the Western world take place on Miami Beach and the shores of Long Island. The poison pens and clacking typewriters of the Western press alone will suffice to keep the Rus-

sians at bay. As an additional benefit we will not have to agonize over future graveyards of German soldiers.

HANK B. PERRY, Riyadh.

As a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany, I feel ashamed that the government and much of the parliamentary opposition insist on including the visit to the Nazi-Wehrmacht cemetery at Bitburg on President Reagan's program — even though U.S. Congressmen of both parties asked that Bitburg be dropped from the itinerary. My reason? As long as the Wehrmacht existed the concentration camps existed.

RICHARD KOLBE, Cologne.

An American president bowing at the graves of the SS, Waffen or not, is too horrible to contemplate.

STANLEY MEADOWS, Paris.

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Relief Workers at Ibbet Describe Its Evacuation

Ethiopian Soldiers Reportedly Forced 50,000 to Move, Then Set Camp Afire

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Relief workers at Ibbet, which until last weekend was Ethiopia's largest famine relief camp, have described how Ethiopian soldiers reportedly forced more than 50,000 people to evacuate the center and then set fire to the camp as the people were leaving.

Hundreds of residents of Ibbet, situated in the central highlands of Ethiopia, resisted the evacuation by staying in their huts until the shelters were set on fire, according to a tape recording made of an interview with Danny Hawley, an American nurse for World Vision, who said she witnessed part of the evacuation. World Vision is one of four relief agencies working at Ibbet.

Relief workers at the camp said Thursday that they saw two residents killed during the three days that the camp was being cleared out.

Jim Kinsella of Concern, an Irish relief agency, said he saw soldiers setting fire to the grass huts in which residents of Ibbet had been living. Concern relief workers confirmed that on Monday, the second day of the forced evacuation, they counted 17 bodies on the road outside the camp.

Mrs. Hawley said: "You see, the patients said, 'We would rather die here than go back to what we know is nothing. And so they wouldn't leave, and while the flames were going on there were still people who had hesitated.'"

"When things were burning around them they decided to bring their possessions out and at least come out of the flames. But I saw people coming from the huts that were being burned at the time they were still there."

The statements of the relief workers were made to two British reporters and other members of a UN and Ethiopian government delegation that flew by helicopter Thursday from Addis Ababa to Ibbet. Their statements contradicted official explanations by Ethiopian officials Thursday about how the evacuation was conducted.

Returning to Addis Ababa on Thursday night from Ibbet, Kurt Jansson, the UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia, said that the evacuation was "done with too much haste and with inadequate preparation."

"It is also clear," he said, "that there has been and will be suffering as a result of the haste."

At Ibbet, Mrs. Hawley said that several of the people forced out felt that they had no chance to survive a walk home. "It was their belief that they expressed to us that they

would die on the way," she said. Tens of thousands of former residents of Ibbet, including several thousand children under the age of five and thousands of adults who are weak from malnutrition, now are out walking in the rugged highland mountains of Ethiopia. Many of them are likely to die of exposure, hunger or illness, relief workers at the camp said Thursday.

The United Nations has begun emergency preparations to attempt to airlift food and other aid.

At the Addis Ababa airport on Thursday morning, Dawit Wolde Giorgis, commissioner of the Ethiopian government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, denied a Washington Post reporter's request to accompany the party flying to Ibbet in a Polish relief helicopter.

But a spokesman, who is reporting for the London Observer and Rolling Stone magazine, and Michael Woodhouse of the British Broadcasting Corp. were then allowed on the flight. Both reporters provided information to The Post.

After a two-hour flight to the town of Gondar, the capital of Gondar province, the visiting official and reporters were given a version of the evacuation that was subsequently contradicted by relief workers at Ibbet.

Consent officials of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, which under Ethiopia's Marxist government administers the region, specifically denied that the military was involved in the evacuation. They said that it had been planned for more than a month and that 7,000 people a week had left the camp during that time with rations of food.

The officials said that the people had been given the option of resettlement in the western part of Gondar province and were told that if they refused they would be sent home. This was national policy, the officials said.

During the course of the day, Ethiopian party officials provided reporters with three versions of how Ibbet was burned. All versions denied involvement of soldiers. One version described the burning as an accident, a second called it a sanitation measure and a third said it was the act of one misguided person who is now in prison.

At the camp, reporters learned that relief workers from World Vision had been told by the local authorities not to talk about the evacuation. But under questioning from reporters and from Mr. Dawit, among others, they discussed the episode.

The relief workers from World Vision and Concern said that there had been no mass departures from the camp before last weekend. They said they had first been informed of the party's decision to evacuate Ibbet on Saturday after-



The Washington Post

noon, after which time party officials said that no one from Welo and Gondar were to be given food, water or medical assistance.

Mrs. Hawley said that the burning began on Sunday and that while she did not see soldiers setting fires — because she was ordered to stay in the World Vision medical compound nearby — she talked to several camp residents who said they did see soldiers set fires.

Mr. Kinsella of Concern said he personally saw soldiers setting fires. Mrs. Hawley said that some "but not all" of the evacuees were given dry rations of food, 15 kilograms (33 pounds) for adults and seven for children.

"We have clothing and blankets" to give to evacuees, Mrs. Hawley said on the tape, but the soldiers "wouldn't allow us to distribute it, and we also had seeds, which they wouldn't allow."

Government officials said Wednesday that those walking

away from Ibbet, who would be arriving home in time to plant crops for the coming growing season, would be provided additional food en route by local peasants' associations and that they would be provided with seeds and farm implements in their home areas.

Floods Threaten Settlements
Sudden floods in the Ogaden desert of southeast Ethiopia have made thousands of people homeless and threaten to ruin settlement projects, an Ethiopian relief official said Friday. Reuters reported from Addis Ababa.

Tesfaye Meheretu, of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said that the towns of Gode and Kelafo were flooded when the Wabe Shebelle river burst its banks.

Speaking by phone from the regional capital of Dire Dawa, the official said that helicopters were used to rescue 1,900 people from a camp at Karabe, about 700 kilometers (425 miles) southeast of Addis Ababa.

Long-Assailed 'Rich Man's Sport' Returns to China

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Communists who rule China have accommodated to fast food and Coca-Cola and disco. Now they are trying their hand at golf.

A game that has not been played in China since the days of wooden-shafted clubs, golf made a comeback Thursday at a gathering in the valley of the Ming tombs, 23 miles (40 kilometers) north of here. As part of a tourist development, a Japanese company has started laying out an 18-hole course within a fairway or two of the mausoleums of 13 emperors of the Ming dynasty, who ruled from 1368 to 1644.

The ruling Politburo dispatched one of its members, 77-year-old Wang Zhen, to preside at the ceremony. The former army general put aside his lacquered cane, took a No. 3 iron off a temporary tee and after an initial air shot sent the ball tumbling down a fairway whose arid soil had been flecked with tufts of green cotton for the occasion.

Mr. Wang, who joined Mao on the Long March of the mid-1930s, conceded that it was his first acquaintance with the game. Although there was a golf club on the outskirts of Beijing for the foreign community as early as 1929, it was closed under after the Communists took power and the game was denounced as a "sport for millionaires."

These days, it is less the socioeconomic nature of the game that concerns the Chinese rulers than its capacity to attract tourist money. They appear to be thinking mainly of the Japanese, but Americans also play a part in



Wang Zhen, a Politburo member, takes a swing on the new golf course situated near the Ming dynasty tombs.

their plans. Their hope is that by offering golf and other amenities, China will come closer to meeting its goal of 10 million tourists by 1990, a five-fold increase over the 1984 figure.

A course designed by Arnold Palmer, the American golfer, already is in place at the Zhongshan hot springs in Guangdong Province, north of Macao, and a 18-hole course will open nearby on Saturday at Tangiawan in the Zhuhai special economic zone, a

brief hydrofoil ride from Hong Kong.

Now Japan Golf Promotion Inc., which financed the Zhuhai course, is spending \$11.8 million to bring the game to the heart of what was once one of China's most sacrosanct spots. Only the imperial family and its retainers were allowed into the valley of the Ming tombs until the collapse of the Ming dynasty in 1911.

Earlier this year, officials presented a plan to bring a horse-racing track, an aquarium, an amusement park and several hotels to the valley, as well as the golf course. In addition, 11 of the Ming tombs, which have been allowed to fall into picturesque ruin, are to be renovated. Two others were renovated in the 1950s.

The plans have stirred protests. The novelist Han Suyin, who lives in London, wrote in the China Daily, an English-language newspaper in Beijing, that "beside debating the peasant surroundings" of the tombs, the golf course would prove "an expensive liability, not an asset."

Her outrage was shared by others whose letters appeared in the paper. A woman from San Diego said that while she enjoyed an occasional game of golf, the furthest thing from her mind on a visit to China would be trying to shoot par in the Ming tombs.

Left unanswered by the promoters was whether any attempt will be made to attract Chinese to the game. Officials of the regional government are partners to the Japanese investors, but their interest is likely to lie in the revenues rather than in the sport itself. Mr. Wang said he believed that greater prosperity must arrive before the Chinese will develop interest in the game.

Coverage of the ceremony Thursday by the Xinhua news agency offered an unintentional insight into how the Chinese view the sport. A reporter, perhaps unfamiliar with the reference to "par 72" in the Japanese company's brochure, reported that the course was to have a hotel and 72 bars. In fact, there will be only one.

16 Facing Treason Trial Get Bail in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa

— Sixteen South African anti-apartheid campaigners facing possible death sentences for high treason won their battle for bail Friday after months in custody.

A Natal Supreme Court judge granted bail totaling 170,000 rand (\$85,000) but laid down stringent conditions, which defense lawyers said amounted to virtual house arrest in some cases.

Eight of the 16 have been in prison awaiting trial since August 1984, while the other eight were arrested in December.

One of them is Albertina Sisulu, a joint president of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid movement that forms the umbrella for some 600 social, political, religious and labor groups.

The treason trial, the biggest since Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress president, was jailed for life in 1964, is scheduled to start May 20. If they are found guilty, the maximum sentence is 30 years in prison. However, legal sources said the state was unlikely to ask for the death sentence.

The dissidents, who have campaigned for abolition of South Africa's apartheid laws, are accused of belonging to organizations that seek to topple the white-minority government through revolution.

Defense lawyers said that under the bail terms, the 16 are required to report twice daily to the police. They also are confined to their homes from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. and cannot attend political gatherings.

Two of the defendants were arrested after taking refuge for several months in the British consulate in Durban. (Reuters/AP)

Protest by Farmers
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Klerksdorp:

About 3,000 discontented and defiant white farmers resolved Friday to withhold corn crops from South Africa's government buyers for one week to press demands for higher official prices.

The decision, made at a rally in a rugby stadium, represents a major challenge to President Pieter W. Botha, who refused Thursday to increase producer prices for corn.

The impact, however, will be felt mainly by the country's black majority of 23 million people, for whom white corn is a staple. A farmers' representative, Piet Gaus, forecast shortages by Monday, raising a prospect of further discontent in black townships.

The farmers gathered in this conservative gold-mining town west of Johannesburg a day after their representatives met with Mr. Botha in Cape Town.

Hennie de Jager, the chairman of the National Association of Maize Producers, said that the encounter had been the most unpleasant he could recall and that the South African leader had warned the farmers that corn was a strategic crop.

In withholding supplies, Mr. Botha was quoted as saying, the farmers were "playing with fire." He was said to have threatened to withdraw support from the corn industry if farmers kept their crops on their spreads.

In South Africa, much agricultural produce must be sold to government buyers who set prices after calculating the farmers' costs in growing the crop. The farmers' decision, Mr. Gaus said, means that farmers will not harvest corn or deliver it to official depots for sale.

The price dispute erupted last week when the authorities announced that there would be no increase this year in the price paid to corn farmers for their crops.



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Hara Art In Tokyo Is a Treat

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ARTS / LEISURE

Amado Composites Suggest Petrified Ships, Fortresses

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean Amado, a fine and imaginative artist of 63, is not all that well known despite a long and solid career. The cause of this is no doubt that when art comes to depend on the media and on fashionable socializing in Paris to the extent that it does today, an artist with practically no significant production but a highly developed theoretical discourse will be seen as all the big shows, while someone like Amado, who works a lot but lives in Provence and has no special desire to talk about his sculpture, will spend most of his career in relative obscurity.

Amado's production consists of cement sculptures: both large and small, made with various types of basalt sand that give a warm red or brown-ochre hue. They are all composite constructions that suggest huge fortified and petrified ships and are visibly inspired by the elaborated, baroque, weathered rock formations that are part of the landscape in the neighborhood of Aix-en-Provence, where Amado lives.

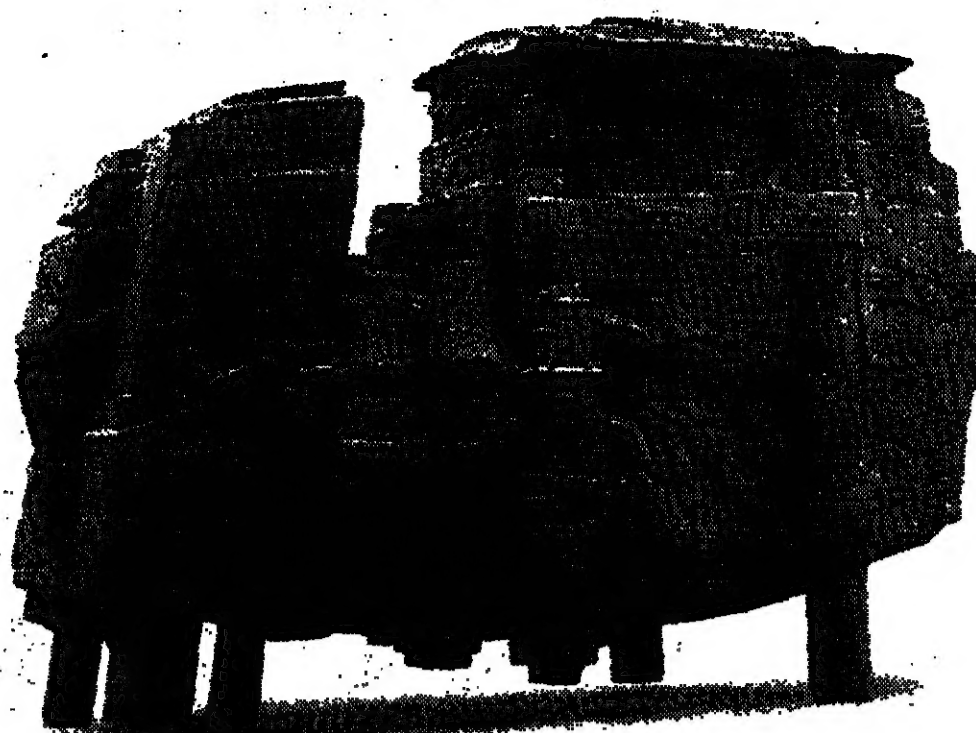
When asked to talk about his work, the diffident Amado says things like: "Oh, they just grew that way," and after mumbling a few more things in the same vein he falls silent. Or he may add: "I'm a

laborer who needs slowness and patience and time. Time must pass and enrich us. I'm persistent, that's all." This is hardly the way one does things today, and many artists have worked out a strategy that is intended to give the press something to quote and the public some key words or statements that may be useful when confronted with something downright perplexing.

Amado's work is not perplexing, although he recalls how people reacted to a large sculpture of his — about 130 feet (40 meters) high and 20 wide — commissioned some years ago for a housing development in Algiers. Once it was set up the occupants wanted to have it demolished.

"What does it represent, anyway?" they asked the architect. "It's a totem, of course," the architect instantly replied. That pacified everyone. It had no bearing on the artist's intention, but the architect, with his calm authority, had professed a word that could designate and define the peculiar object in their yard.

The 20 sculptures that Amado is showing at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs are all beautiful objects — like immortal sand castles — and at the same time poetic fantasies about rocks and vanished ages with their fortresses and palaces, or



"Capraia," a 1977 cement sculpture by Jean Amado.

about Egyptian temples and imperial Chinese ships. There is even a petrified locomotive. In a sense they are the ultimate elaboration of childhood fantasies about strange buildings, and their complex structure is also developed inward so that most of the works include inner chambers and passages to tease the viewer's fantasy some more.

Amado is probably right not to talk about them. A formal analysis would be technically dull (Amado's preparatory drawings are like an engineer's blueprint) and the commentary while it might be too self-evident, while the mute pleasure and wordless fantasies they provide is not.

Jean Amado, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, through July 13.

Colette Brunschwig is showing some large, abstract, quasi-mystic drawings on paper at the Galerie Clivages. These are also rather silent works that make admirable use of the range of black and white and evoke a certain tension of light and dark and an emerging presence.

Colette Brunschwig, Galerie Clivages, 46 Rue de l'Université, through May 25.

Facundo Bo has made his mark in Paris as one of the founders of the Argentine theatrical company known as Groupe TSE. Their pro-

ductions have been quite varied and occasionally marked by a baroque sexuality that is also apparent in the color crayon drawings Bo is showing at the Caroline Corne Gallery. The effect is somewhere between naughty Roman frescoes (revised by Fellini), medieval uncials and decorative 18th-century embroidery. It is also lively and well balanced and shows a pleasant talent.

Facundo Bo, Galerie Caroline Corne, 14 Rue Guénégaud, through May 11.

Pablo Reinoso, another Argentine, is a gifted sculptor who also works as a photographer, and his present show is devoted to both facets of his talent. His sculptures are mostly horizontal low reliefs that take on the appearance of ripples on water or occasionally the scaled-down geographical ripples of hills. Some pieces evoke a delicate marble curtain. The pieces shown at the Gervis Gallery are full of a thoroughly poetic elegance.

Pablo Reinoso, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 14 Rue de Grenelle, through May 20.

Other shows include "Paul Klee: The Last 10 Years" at the Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon (through May 31); a selection of 30 oils and 15 watercolors by Albert Marquet at the Galerie de la Prési-

The Wallace Collection: Monument To a Very Rich Man's Way of Life

By Hans Koning

LONDON — The modern museum is didactic: It takes you by the hand and leads you through the life of an artist or the art of a period. For an additional small sum of money it will electronically whisper a lesson in your ear. It has come a long way since its European beginnings in the 18th-century "cabinet of curiosities," where a dried frog with two heads might be sitting between a medieval miniature and the baptismal cup of the owner's grandfather.

The way from one to the other led through the 19th century, when the rich collector who had filled his mansion with "beautiful objects" would allow properly introduced strangers a look around. The Wallace Collection in Hertford House is much closer in feel to the collector's mansion than to the National Gallery.

Two factors put the Wallace Collection into a class of its own: The family that created it was not just rich but exceptionally rich; and many of the items were chosen with exceptional taste, discrimination or perhaps simply luck. Thus were brought together Rubens, Mantegna, Canaletto, some of the best-known Dutch interior and landscape painters of the 17th century, Watteau, Fragonard, Poussin, Titian, Velázquez. All this in rooms filled with ancient régime bouille furniture, porcelain from Sevres and objects such as gold and silver barometers, an "eternal calendar" made for Louis XV — things the nearly empty rooms of Versailles by right should show but do not.

A key bonus of the Wallace Collection is that it not only displays art but is a monument and a record. It shows how a prominent art collector a hundred years ago arranged his collection around himself and lived within it.

Hertford House sits in one of those squares that are among the surprises of London. The mansion was built for a Duke of Manchester about 200 years ago, and it is in Manchester Square, less than a minute from Baker Street.

Manchester sold his house to the Hertfords, and it was the third Marquess of Hertford who got the collection going. The marquess, who married an heiress when he was 20, is on record as being the model for the unpleasantly lecherous Lord Steyne in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." Fortunately for his memory, he was also the buyer of many 17th-century Dutch masters, Sevres porcelain and Titian's "Perseus and Andromeda."

His son, the fourth marquess, who lived most of his life in Paris, did the real work on the collection. With a yearly income of £250,000 (then an enormous sum), he became one of Europe's best-known art buyers. He lived as a hermit ("He has never had anyone to dinner," the Goncourt brothers wrote of him in their journal, a year before his death in 1870) and encapsulated himself in the art and artifacts of the 18th century.

The marquess's 18th-century approach to life is the reason that his collection is now a public one, and that it is named the Wallace Collection. Richard Seymour-Conway, fourth Marquess of Hertford, never married, but at the age of 18 he sired a son. Next to nothing is known of the mother but her name, Agnes Wallace. From 1824, when the boy was 6, he lived with his father in Paris. After the marquess's death, his English relatives found to their indignation that all his untold possessions were left to this son, Richard Wallace. That included the entire art treasure as well as Hertford House.

The fourth marquess died one month before Napoleon III capitulated to the Prussians at Sedan. Richard Wallace was caught in the siege of Paris, and he used his new wealth so liberally for the relief of the starving Parisians that afterward he was made a member of the Legion of Honor and was created a baronet by Queen Victoria, who was as a rule not fond of irregular family situations. For once, the queen was less prejudiced than English society. Sir Richard moved to Hertford House with his French wife but the two were never really accepted. It did not help that Lady Wallace was known to have started out as a shop assistant, that she spoke no English, and was, by a contemporary description, "heavy, large, scowling." Wallace went back to France eventually; his wife stayed in Hertford House, rarely seen, and outlived him by seven years.

After her death in 1897 it turned out that this unaccepted and scowling French lady had bequeathed the collection to the British nation, with the stipulation "that it shall be kept together, unmixed with other objects of art, and shall be styled the Wallace Collection."

The Wallace Collection is open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Monday through Saturday and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays.

Hans Koning is a Dutch-born American writer. His latest novels are "DeWitt's War" and "America Made Me."

Burger as Design at the V&A

LONDON — The Victoria and Albert Museum's choice of the hamburger as the pinnacle of U.S. design may strike some as an anti-American swipe, but other nationalities are just as likely to be provoked by a new exhibition.

"The hamburger speaks mouthfuls about American design," reads a sign near a sesame-seed bun exhibited at "National Characteristics in Design." It adds that the hamburger is "a paradigm of American consumer culture — mass-produced, cheap, efficient and essentially juvenile."

The exhibition looks at design from eight nations, in products ranging from cycles to shoes. It seeks to unravel the "Britishness" of a Jaguar car's lines, the "Germaness" of an efficient Braun

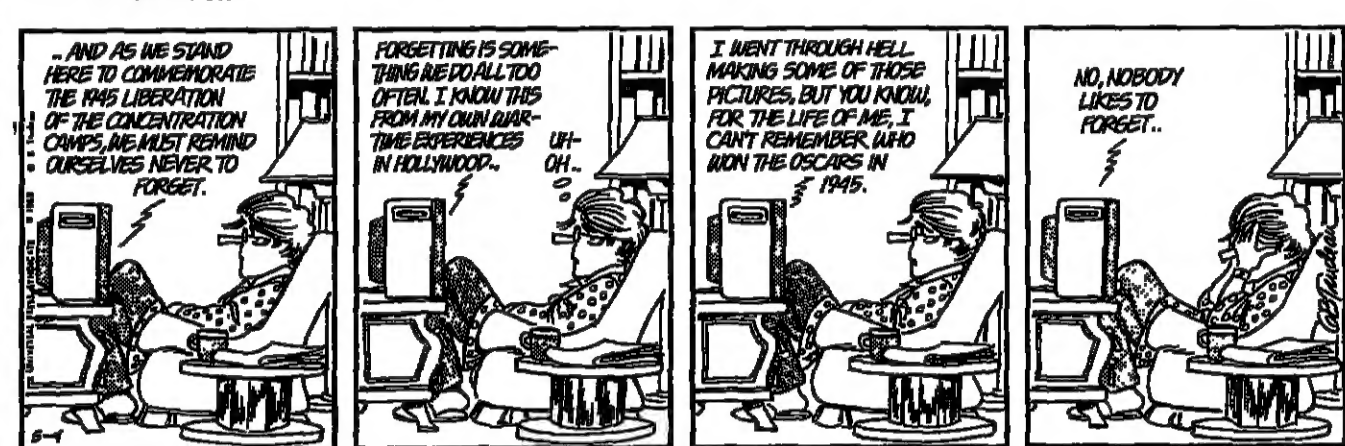
clock, the "Frenchness" of the smoky imagery on a packet of Gitanes cigarettes.

While admiring the Jaguar's quality and luxury, the exhibition concludes: "British product design is often compromised — the aesthetics of appeasement." Nearby sits an unspeaking can of steak and kidney pie.

"Russian design," reads another panel in the exhibit, "is so unrevolutionary that if the posters and red stars didn't exist, no one would believe that there had been a revolution."

The ritual and manners of the Japanese are reflected in the precision of much of their design, says the commentary by Jonathan Glancey of the Royal Institute of British Architects. A wristwatch television set is on view.

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Herald Tribune

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1985

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If you still believe in me, save me.

For nearly a hundred years, the Statue of Liberty has been America's most powerful symbol of freedom and hope. Today the corrosive action of almost a century of weather and pollution has eaten away at the iron framework, etched holes in the copper exterior.

Less than a mile away, on Ellis Island where the ancestors of nearly half of all Americans first stepped onto American soil, the Great Hall of the Immigration Center is a hollow ruin. Rooms are vandalized, walls crumbling in decay.

Inspiring plans have been developed to restore the Statue and to create at Ellis Island a living monument to the ethnic diversity of this country of immigrants. But unless restoration is begun now, these two national treasures could be closed at the very time we celebrate their hundredth anniversaries. The 230 million dollars needed to carry out the work is needed now.

All of the money must come from private donations; the federal government is not raising the funds. The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission appointed by President Reagan is asking every American to contribute. The torch of liberty is everyone's to cherish.

Could we hold up our heads as Americans if we allowed the time to come when she can no longer hold up hers?

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TORCH
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the Script

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AMER	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Indus	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Transp	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Com	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Transp	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Indus	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Com	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

AMEX Diaries					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advances	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Declines	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Unchanged	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Class	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

NYSE Diaries					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advances	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Declines	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Unchanged	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advances	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Declines	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Unchanged	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

AMEX Sales					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advances	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Declines	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Unchanged	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

AMEX Stock Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
High	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Low	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	
Last	1247.25	1246.50	1247.25	+0.75	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.

Stocks Finish With Modest Gain

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished with small gains Friday, but some analysts said the market's downward drift was not over yet.

Most activity centered on speculation in energy issues, and some technology issues improved.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 4.97 to 1,247.24. For the week, the Dow lost 27.94.

The market had been up more than 7 points earlier in the day, following Salomon Brothers' announcement that its respected chief economist, Henry Kaufman, saw improved prospects for a cut in the discount rate.

Volume slowed, with 94,870,000 issues traded on the Big Board, down from 107,740,000 traded Thursday.

Friday's bounce was due to the news of a possible lower discount rate, said Lew Smith, of Bear Stearns. Both the stock and bond market reacted, he said, but not in a sustained way.

"The rather dull rebound suggests that the market has not found itself a bottom yet from this decline," he said.

The current low level of the Dow "is an indication that short-term skepticism is up, and short-term bullishness is down," said Alfred Goldman, of A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis. He said it was likely that the market could experience further selling early next week, pointing it for an upward move.

"A blue Monday and lower prices could set us up for a rally starting by the middle of next week," Mr. Goldman said.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.

ARTS AND ANTIQUES

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY MAY 4-5, 1985

Page 9

Science and Images

State-of-the-Art Restoring Replaces Tweezers With Remote-Sensing Devices

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — For many people, the restoration of art works conjures up images of a bespectacled individual, paintbrush and tweezers in hand, bent over a dark and cracking "Madonna and Child" in a lonely workshop. At best, this view is simplistic, but mostly, it is completely mistaken. This is partly because in recent years the whole concept of restoration has changed.

Once, it was held that art works should be restored to what they were when they were created. Since there often was no way of finding out just how they had been, this approach and the outcome were, to a degree, subjective. Such an impelling desire for historical veracity could also bring about some ludicrous situations: the destruction of a splendid Baroque facade, for instance, in order to reveal a rather average Renaissance one concealed beneath it.

Drastic action of this sort has now been supplanted by a more conservative attitude: Restoration should mean gentle cleaning, the conservation of the art work in its present condition and the fullest possible documentation on all aspects of its genesis and transformations.

For some years now, highly sophisticated techniques have been used to achieve these goals. Various kinds of remote-sensing techniques, ranging from scanning electron microscopy to holography and radiology, allow researchers to collect types and quantities of information regarding a painting, sculpture or building that would otherwise be inaccessible. The data embodied in the images obtained are collected without damaging the object in question (unlike taking actual samples) and can be stored on film or fed into a computer by means of an analogical-digital converter and stored there.

However, the computer can do more than just store images. It can process them and thus come up with invaluable facts or hypotheses concerning the object's construction, materials, original colors and so on. Since the processing has to be guided (in the sense that the researcher has to know more or less what he is looking for), the use of computers in restoration can be said to fit in between the observation of the phenomenon on the one hand and its interpretation on the other.

On paper, all this sounds fairly straightforward. In reality, it has called for major efforts at overcoming disciplinary divisions among those involved.

In Italy, as elsewhere, the curators of public galleries and monuments tend to be art historians; restorers are trained in one of the country's three restoration institutes (in Rome, Florence and Venice); and the engineers, informatics experts and technicians who handle photogrammetry, X-ray surveys, thermal imaging systems and such are normally employed in medical or even military research.

So you need art historians who are aware of what is going on in the sciences, and scientists with a sensitivity for history and the arts who are also capable of applying to a new field techniques developed for completely different purposes.

Breaking down these and other barriers calls for a catalyst, who may be a person or, occasionally, a company. The cleaning of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" in Milan was undermined by warring factions

Photogrammetric image of a statue of St. Anthony in the Church of Castiglione Olona in Varese.



Architect P. Cacci

until Olivetti stepped in as something more than a sponsor: a host almost. Since then, the company has also supplied the Venice authorities with funds, technicians and equipment for making computerized infrared reflectoscope surveys of paintings in the Accademia.

The person who has probably done most to promote such collaboration, to train a new generation of restorers and to imbue the authorities in Rome with a minimum of awareness, is Prof. Umberto Baldini, a former head of the restoration workshop of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence and now director of the Central Restoration Institute in Rome.

Mr. Baldini has backed up important exhibitions on the subject with scholarly but accessible publications (for instance, the catalogue "Metodo e Scienza," published by Sansoni in Florence in 1982, or the more recent "Marco Aurelio — Mostra di Cassino," produced by his institute in Rome) and he has got the restorers he has trained to train others through seminar series such as the present "Image Processing for Art Works," held on Fridays in Florence.

The first remote-sensing technique to be called in when an art work is being studied is, at least theoretically, the photogrammetric survey. Used with particular success by the Italians and the French, photogrammetry offers absolutely objective graphic and numerical representations of the objects photo-

(Continued on Page 11)

Gould Sale Shows Limits of Promotion \$1 Million Bid to Attract 'Greenhorns' May Have Backfired

By Soren McIlkian

NEW YORK — The Gould sale of Impressionist paintings held on April 24 in New York will be remembered as a landmark in the art market, although not quite in the way that Sotheby's might have wished it.

After months of the heaviest hype campaign ever witnessed in art market annals, the 56 drawings and paintings from the collection of the late Florence Gould made more than \$31 million. This should have enhanced Sotheby's prestige, but where professionals are concerned, that goal was not achieved.

Sotheby's overstated its case. Too much was expected of too little. The sale was widely described by dealers and collectors of old standing as one of the dullest they had attended, despite all the talent of John Marion, a brilliant auctioneer, highly receptive to the mood of his public.

A tactical mistake in the organization of the auction may have made things more difficult. The first six lots were 18th-century drawings, which were not particularly attractive and were totally out of context in a catalog titled "Impressionist Paintings and Drawings from the Estate of Florence J. Gould." To new buyers, attracted by the hype of the Impressionist collection, they meant nothing. To experienced collectors, the estimates seemed absurdly high.

The inevitable happened: The drawings sold below the lowest estimates or just on the line.

Francis Boucher opened the proceedings. A "Landscape With

Figures by a Watermill" in black chalk, heightened with white on blue paper, was unfortunately foxed. Prolonged exposure to daylight had turned the "blue paper" into a pinkish gray. It was sold for \$20,900 instead of the \$30,000 to \$50,000 anticipated by Sotheby's.

The next Boucher drawing, "Two Putti in Clouds," went for \$19,800 (the estimate was \$30,000 to \$50,000). A portrait of a seated girl by Fragonard in red chalk, one of the few that the French artist bothered to sign and date (1785), sold for \$88,000 (estimate \$100,000 to \$150,000). A mediocre drawing of a woman in red and black chalk with white by Watteau made up at the top was bought for \$165,000, a huge price although this was only the lowest estimate. A very poor sketch in ink and gray wash by Francisco Goya remained unsold at \$220,000, which points to a totally unrealistic reserve price.

The false start had a chilling effect on the new buyers who had come for the Impressionists. They learned that the estimates printed by Sotheby's in their catalogs do not have to be taken at face value.

At first, the negative effect seemed compensated by two paintings that did extraordinarily well. A small study by Corot in oils of a "Greek Officer" in the Greek War of Independence against Turkey zoomed to an incredible \$200,000, boosted not so much by artistic splendor, which was conspicuously lacking, as by its historical value to Greeks.

Next came the masterpieces in the sale, a small landscape of Corot's early Roman period (around

1826-1828), which sold at a huge \$935,000, over Sotheby's highest estimate of \$700,000. After that, the auction went up and down. A small portrait by Corot went to collector Ian Woodner of New York City for \$66,000 (estimate \$100,000 to \$150,000). A Courbet still life was sold for \$1.21 million, a gigantic price. Third-rate paintings by the third-rate artist Lepine went very well, a mediocre Sisley not too well at \$286,000. A marvelous still life of peaches on vine leaves by Manet made about the right price at \$330,000, although much less than Sotheby's exaggerated \$400,000 to \$500,000 estimate.

This led up to the Van Gogh, which apparently disappointed Sotheby's as it soared to a record \$9.9 million. Yet the price is brilliant. So were those of Toulouse-

Lautrec's portrait of "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao," sold for \$5.28 million, or of the record Fissarro landscape, for \$935,000. There were few inexpensive pieces such as the Seurat sketch in oils bagged

by Heinz Berggruen of New York for \$286,000. In any other context, such prices would have turned the sale into a sensational success. It is

(Continued on Page 12)



Toulouse-Lautrec: "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao." Oil on board, painted in 1895. From the collection of the late Florence J. Gould, sold by Sotheby's of New York.

Lautrec's portrait of "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao," sold for \$5.28 million, or of the record Fissarro landscape, for \$935,000. There were few inexpensive pieces such as the Seurat sketch in oils bagged

Going After the Unobtainable

LONDON — The hunt for the great names of European painting of the Renaissance and the Baroque age is stepping up.

Few great works by great masters of the past are to be seen outside museums and a few European churches. When one turns up in the open market, it generates great excitement. This is what happened in London on April 18 at the end of Christie's auction of Old Master paintings.

At the idea that they might acquire an "important" work by Andrea Mantegna, museum directors and millionaire collectors building up private museums to serve as monuments to their memory, lost any sense of proportion.

Under the spotlights, the painting came alive for a few minutes. What must have once been the warm, intense vermillion of Saint Joseph's cap in the "Adoration of the Magi" became red again. The yellow of the Virgin's turban took on the

golden shade that it must have had when the painting was executed, sometime around 1500, toward the end of Mantegna's life. For, without the lighting, the colors of the painting look unnaturally pale. This, Christie's experts explained, is because the mixture of oil and tempera has been absorbed into the linen. The fact that it was retined 90 years ago may well be responsible for the unpleasant sleekness of the paint surface.

Whatever the cause, such a faded color scheme would have been enough to kill the painting only a few years ago. The fact that no less than several versions of the same "Adoration of the Magi" are in existence would not have helped it either. And a third handicap would have been its lack of documentation back beyond the late 19th century.

The huge £8.1 million the picture was sold for points up the awareness among the great collec-

(Continued on Page 12)



Mantegna's "The Adoration of the Magi."



In the center of New York City, Fifty-Seventh Street intersects the world's greatest collection of distinctive shops and businesses. Antiques showrooms, galleries of fine art, elegant furniture and fabric houses, interior design showrooms and studios, renowned jewelers and celebrated specialty shops serve the sophisticated tastes of an international clientele.

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Place des Antiquaires will feature 90 shops and will consist of more than 50,000 square feet of prime space exclusively devoted to the retail sale of the finest art objects, collectibles and period pieces. Most importantly, all stores and public areas will be fully finished to the highest standards by landlord at landlord's cost.

No stone has been left unturned in the planning of this marvelous facility. Tenants will be serviced by 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week climate and humidity control equipment, an international telex and a freight elevator capable of handling the largest pieces of furniture.

Additionally, the management will provide the services of a resident expert, refinisher, crating and shipping specialist and a photographic studio. For the convenience of both tenants and the public, two cafes will be installed and an exhibit hall furnished with audio-visual equipment will be available for dealer shows, seminars and conferences.

Place des Antiquaires: just east of the corner of Park Avenue and 57th Street. Inquiries are invited.

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Un ensemble commercial de très grand standing exclusivement consacré au commerce de détail d'objets d'art et de mobilier ancien, comme il n'en existe nulle part ailleurs aux Etats-Unis: 4.700 m² au total, 90 boutiques où les antiquaires de toutes les grandes villes du monde seront représentés.

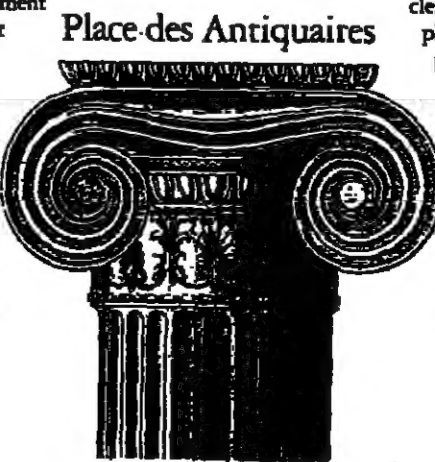
La meilleure adresse de New York, au No. 125 East de cette célèbre 57e Rue, "plaque tournante" du commerce international de luxe (mode, joaillerie, art, décoration... tous les grands noms sont là, les classiques comme l'avant-garde).

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON ARTS AND ANTIQUES

Furniture Collecting Is Mostly Mise en Scène

NEW YORK — Period furniture is bought these days by very rich people who seek a decorative effect even when they see themselves as collectors. This fundamental motivation accounts for the apparent contradiction that may be noted in almost any important furniture auction, be it in London, New York or Paris.

The latest example was provided by Christie's sale of English furniture in New York on April 20. There has been a craze in the last two years or so for English furniture of the second half of the 18th century and early 19th century. Neoclassical design drawing heavily on the Greek and Roman reper-

toire and favoring such architectural devices as triangular pediments has been especially popular.

Early in Christie's sale, a marvelous mahogany étagère, as Christie's catalog chose to call the bookshelves, illustrated the Regency version of Neoclassicism. The shelves carved with reeding were supported by balusters and topped by a Roman-style pediment. Despite some missing pieces, the étagère went up to \$7,150. With an additional \$1,000 restoration bill, it will be a dearly acquired piece, very pretty but not unique. For decoration, however, it is ideal. Thanks to its small size, it can be fitted into many places.

Toward the end of the sale another elegant but not unique piece did well, too. This was a George III mahogany breakfast table. Its slender columns divide its panels and are topped by exquisitely carved capitals supporting cusped arches. These greatly add to its elegance. Although it was seen in a London sale at Christie's last year, it sold without difficulty at \$39,600, a stiff price that looks moderate only when compared with Christie's \$35,000 to \$50,000 estimate.

In contrast to these two pieces, an absolute rarity caused no great sensation. This was a George II bureau bookcase belonging to the very first wave of Neoclassicism. The base of the desk simulates stone masonry. The upper part is designed as a Roman arch. A single band of carved ornament runs halfway up. Bidding stopped only at \$48,720 for the marvelous piece.

Yet the importance of the English bureau bookcase to the history of furniture is comparable to that of an extraordinary ebony bureau plat that was sold in 1978 by Maurice Segoura at the Biennale des Antiquaires in Paris. The bureau plat was also in Neoclassical style, with tapering grooved legs of a type later favored by the Louis XVI cabinetmakers. It was, however, designed in the Louis XV period, as is proved by a portrait by Van Loo dated 1763 in which part of it is depicted. When the bureau plat surfaced again in November 1983, this time at a Drouot auction conducted by Jacques Tajan, it was snapped up by the J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu for 7.187 million francs.

Maurice Segoura's bureau plat was advanced for its time but not nearly so as the English bureau bookcase datable to the late 1730s. Its earlier date underlines the underpricing of such pieces in the market, although Christie's, which had given it an estimate of \$15,000 to \$25,000, was pleased with the outcome.

English furniture of the Regency period that is fine and nice to look at but not rare is on the rise. A rosewood breakfast table with ebonized and parcel-gilt legs and stretchers went up to \$27,500. The colors, decidedly on the showy side, helped it in the context of a New York sale where the emphasis concerning furniture is increasingly on the spectacular.

Indeed, the American taste for the theatrical touch has resulted in some extraordinary prices concerning types that have little or no following in Europe. That is true, for example, of Chinese furniture in the English taste made for the West European market in the 18th century.

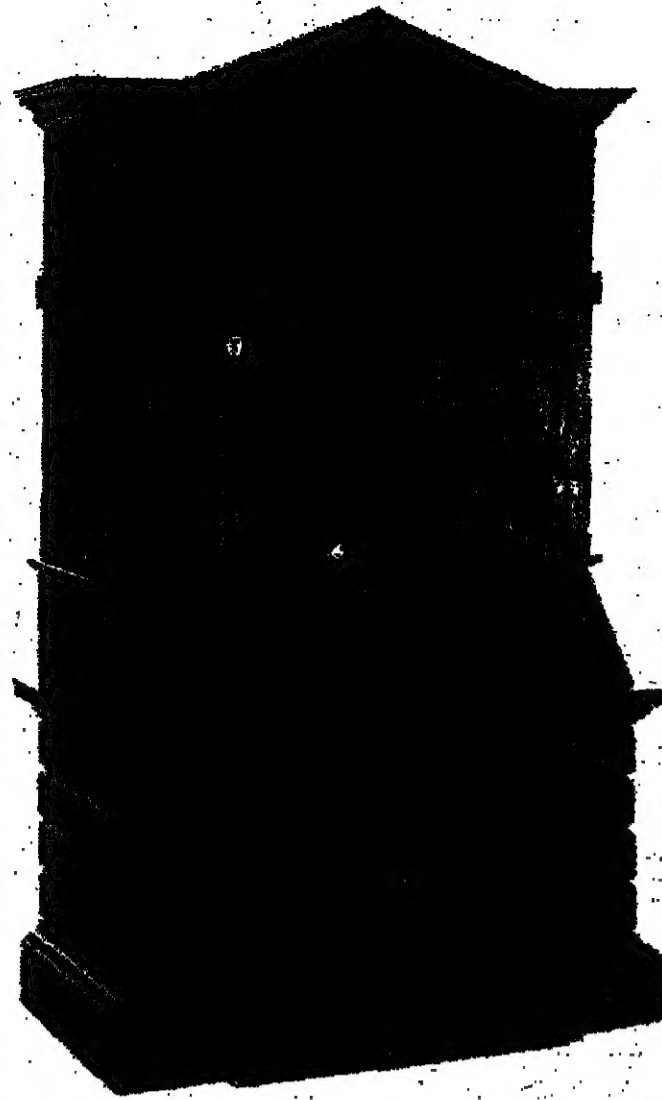
On April 20 at Christie's, a pair of black lacquer armchairs with gilt motifs of bowls and vases filled with flowers went up to \$18,700, easily twice the price it would make in London.

More astonishing still are the heights to which some late 19th-century furniture from England will now rise on the American market. In the April 20 sale, a canterbury and folio stand in satinwood made around the middle of the 19th century went up to \$10,450. This is a sort of table with four legs rising from a pedestal on wheels in which a drawer is concealed. Dividers, which in this case were artistically carved with lattice work, help keep the cumbersome folios straight. These can be rested against the stands incorporated with the top of the table.

The New York piece was of the best quality for its style, but suffered from the heaviness that is typical of its period. The price is enormous. It is due to the strong color of the yellow veneer and the mise en scène to which it will lend itself in some expensive library or study, filled with rare folios for display, not reading.

The figure, however, seems modest, as does the appearance of the piece, compared with the writing table of the same period that was sold an hour later for \$29,700. The walnut burr top inlaid with rosewood ivory and mother-of-pearl marquetry was so ornate that there was hardly a place where the eye could rest. It was covered with scrolls and flowers without much concern for consistency and balance. To make it look richer, the cabinetmaker had thrown in a gilt molding that runs around the lobed top and more gilding still on the feet.

Christie's furniture expert.



George II Bureau Bookcase

A George II bureau bookcase, belonging to the first wave of Neoclassicism. Its base simulates masonry. Bidding stopped at \$48,720.

prices. In March 1984, the finest set of mahogany armchairs by George II Jacob that this reporter remembers seeing in the market came up at Drouot. The model, based on the Roman design for curule chairs, was probably executed around 1800. It is a masterpiece of architectural balance — the legs form a semicircular arch and the seat and arms affect the shape of an inverted arch tangent to the former. With the added advantage of its admirable detail and its perfect condition, the set of four Consulat armchairs was not exactly overpriced as Christian Delorme sold it for 288,000 francs.

Allowance must be made for the deficiencies of the Drouot marketing technique. Even so, had there been a highly competitive market worldwide, dealers would have justified to get the set. They did not because it is too austere and too rarefied for anyone who is not a collector. And collectors' criteria would appear to be by and large inoperative concerning furniture, English or French.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN

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'Objet Extraordinaire' Invades Left Bank

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Browsing through the kaleidoscope of antique shops that dot the picturesque streets of Saint-Germain-des-Près is one of those Parisian pleasures equally enjoyable whether your discoveries are shipped home in a container or travel simply in the mind's eye.

Next week, antique hunting takes on a new dimension when the 120 dealers of the Carré Rive Gauche, a square area bounded by the Quai Voltaire, the rue du Bac, the rue de l'Université and the rue des Saints-Pères, present their ninth annual tribute to the "Objet Extraordinaire."

During the five-day festival, from May 9 to 13, the somewhat intimidating ambience associated with antique shops disappears. About 50,000 people are expected to wander in and out of what becomes a vast open house, running uninterruptedly from 11 A.M. until 10 P.M. each day. Dealers will answer questions and entertain with historical anecdotes recounting the provenances of the rare, beautiful and exotic paintings, objects and furniture assembled especially for this show.

The theme of the "extraordinary object" is present in all shapes and colors: a splendid Italian Renaissance sculpture hewn from pietra serena; a charming candleholder in the form of a cabbage, which, uncovered, reveals a new baby, illustrating the French folktale of how babies arrive; a frankly bizarre carved wooden fork with which the Fiji Island cannibals used to greet unwary visitors at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Carré has long been celebrated for its concentration of antique dealers; some, like Nicotier, Vandermeersch, Segoura, Lefebvre and Bresset, have been passed down in those families for generations.

Great antiques and grand decoration often go hand in hand. Not to be missed is the dramatic setting of the Galerie Camoin. A double staircase sweeps upstairs to where Alain Demachy, who decorates for

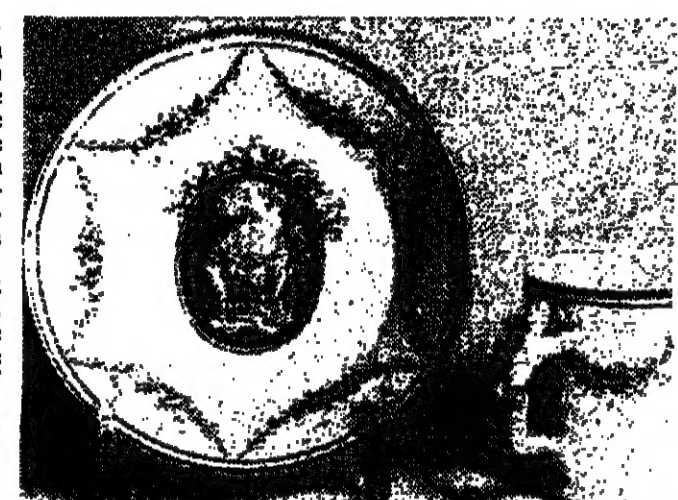
the Rothschilds, has created a series of decorative tableaux, one in the gilt and polish of what is known as the Rothschild taste. Down the street, at M. Thénadey's, Philippe La Querrière sets the scene in the more natural English manner. In the window, a pair of life-size terracotta sheep from Madame de Pompadour's Château de Bellevue graze among grass and daisies.

Some of the objects are redolent with the souvenir of vanished splendor. A charming and very rare pair of chased gilded bronze plumbing fixtures in the form of two children, at the Galerie Perrin, belonged to Louis XV. A striking sculpted and gilded mahogany chair, stamped by Jacob Desmaller, from Jean Wancoc's, bears the bronze arms of Napoleon's Marshal Davout, Duc d'Auerstaedt, while a 19th-century Russian chaise longue, banded in leather and wood at Nicole Altero's, belonged to the sister of Czar Nicholas II.

The superb paintings on show record two very different pastoral pastimes. An early Nicolas Poussin celebrates a voluptuous "Bacchanal With Guitar Player a la Napoléon" at Brimo de Laroussilhe's, while Hubert Robert's "Haymaking in the Roman Countryside" depicts an industrious peasantry at Jean-Max Tassel's.

Some objects are enchanting. Biancarelli's exhibits a small green and gold spinet, painted with dancing figures. It was carried by traveling Italian musicians in the 17th century who placed it on their knees or a table to play. At Veronique Girard's, a mysterious 19th-century Viennese lapis lazuli tower opens to form two small boxes for jewels or spices.

Prices from dealers who were willing to reveal them vary from



An 18th century plate and a litron cup. Claude Bonnet.



An 18th-century French key. P. Leroux, J. Badin.

450,000 francs (\$46,870) for a 19th-century tapestry of Joan of Arc at court from the Galerie Chevalier, down to 16,000 francs for a 17th-century wrought-iron key decorated in silver with the crown of a marquis from Philippe Leroux-Jacques Badin's. For 80,000 francs, one can choose between an enameled terracotta 15th-century Florentine frieze of a pilgrim from the famed ateliers of Della Robbia at Robert Montagny's, or a 16th-century Tuscan allegorical marble me-

dallion with a bas-relief sculpture from the Galerie del Borgo. On most days, the rue de Beaune will be reserved for pedestrians while other streets remain open to traffic. On Sunday, May 12, the running of the Paris marathon, which passes the 37-kilometer mark on the Quai Voltaire, means that areas of the city will be cordoned off, including parts of the Left Bank. The Carré is easily accessible by Métro, station rue du Bac.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON ARTS AND ANTIQUES

Price of Going After the Unobtainable

(Continued From Page 9)

tors, public or private, that the great names are going if not already gone.

The provenance of the Mantegna underlines the present situation. It was sent for sale by the marquis of Northampton. His is an old and important English collection that one would not expect to come on the market. The reason for the sale was the need to finance the costly maintenance of the marquis's historic house, which is now open to visitors.

The Mantegna is not the only painting in relatively perfect condition and with no past history that went through the roof this year.

"David Holding the Head of Goliath," considered by Sotheby's experts to be a late work by Guido Reni, offers an interesting parallel. When the large-size canvas, 84 1/2 by 56 1/2 inches (214 cm by 143 cm) turned up out of the blue in Sotheby's early spring sale of Old Masters on April 3, it was so grimy that two cleaning tests had to be carried out before the experts could satisfy themselves that it was by Reni.

The painting was acquired in northern England by the vendor's father at the turn of the century. There is no record of it before that time. It also exists in several versions and, like the Mantegna, it is considered to be a late work by the artist. At \$2.2 million, it stunned all the professionals, starting with Sotheby's experts, who had first anticipated bids in the area of \$250,000, later revising their estimate up to \$500,000.

It is this climate of yearning for

Baroque and Renaissance Masters Produce Auction Room Excitement

the unobtainable that, in part, accounts for the abrupt promotion of several groups of Old Masters.

The most remarkable case is offered by the French school of the second half of the 18th century. There were two sensations last November. The first occurred in Monte Carlo, where a Paris auctioneer, Jacques Tajan, was auctioning paintings and 18th-century furniture from three French collections. A pastel portrait of Dumont le Romain as a guitar player by Maurice Quentin de La Tour went up to a stupendous 4.4 million francs.

Dumont was a minor artist under whom Latour studied; this gives the portrait a mild historical interest. Latour, for his part, was a highly talented artist, if one who adhered somewhat closely to the academic conventions of his time. A quarter of the price paid at Monte Carlo is the maximum one would have expected. Even if allowance is made for the French auction group's brilliant marketing and the determination of the unnamed vendors not to let it go before the high price they wanted. The outcome highlights the dramatic rise in public esteem of French 18th-century portraiture.

The trend was borne out two weeks later in Paris at a sale conducted by Lucien Solanet. A portrait by Madame Vigée Lebrun, as Louise Lebrun is known in art history, shot up to 7.649 million francs. True, it is one of the four or

five of the artist's finest achievements. It made fashion history in 1784, when the artist asked the sister, the young Duchesse de Gramont Cadrouse, not to spray her coiffure with white powder, as was customary. She was to come with her black curls floating freely. She did, and the sitting gave rise to the new hairdo *au naturel*, which was widely adopted in the next 10 years.

The color scheme, with its association of black for the bodice and crimson red for the velvet skirt, is marvelous. The picture is big and will make a splash in the museum where it will eventually end up, resold at two or three times the auction price.

The other school of Old Masters that has spectacularly risen is the Neoclassical school, which special emphasis on French Neoclassicism.

In December 1983, a painting by Louis-Léopold Boilly, an unimportant artist, showing a crowd standing in the Louvre in front of Jacques-Louis David's "Coronation of Napoleon," was sold at Drouot by Raymond de Nicolay for 2.695 million francs.

A year later, a large drawing in pen and sepia wash heightened

with white executed by Boilly as a preparatory study for the painting was sold by Lucien Solanet for just over 2 million francs. If the normal ratio of the finished painting to a drawing, however detailed, were to be observed, Boilly's "Coronation of Napoleon" would now be worth at least twice the price it made in 1983.

Such impressive records do not mean, however, that every related picture goes through the roof, far from it. The upgrading of schools hitherto regarded as minor is only just beginning. There are monthly, if not weekly, examples of low pricing where 18th-century painters are concerned.

In Sotheby's auction in which the Guido Reni established its record, one of the finest portraits by Jean-Baptiste Greuze, signed and dated 1763, was sold for £19,800, which was well below the lowest estimate.

Greuze is mostly known for his sentimental portraits of simpering or lachrymose young ladies, which had a ready market in his day. When he forgot to be commercial, he was brilliant, as shown by the London portrait of a man, which, on top of its artistic merits, is superbly preserved. It would probably have done better in Paris.

Even in its home country, however, the Greuze would hardly have gone for more than twice the London figure.



A Boilly painting sold at Drouot in November, 1984.

When a superb portrait of a woman by Henri-Pierre Danloux was sold for 610,000 francs by Jacques Tajan in Monte Carlo last

November, it was considered a big success. Measured by the price paid for painting at large, be it a Reni or an impressionist portrait, the Dan-

loux was very inexpensive and the Greuze dirt cheap.

This situation will probably last another two or three years at least because of the relative abundance of 18th-century paintings from France still in private hands.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN

Gould Sale of Impressionist Works

(Continued From Page 9)

not, either financially or in terms of Sotheby's public image.

The money spent in "promotional efforts" was, in Sotheby's publicly stated estimate, in the area of \$1 million. The traveling exhibition to London, the flurry of parties in New York and elsewhere, added up quickly. Profits were further reduced as a result of the drastic terms believed to have been forced upon Sotheby's by the shrewd executives of the Gould estate. The trade is convinced that Sotheby's gave up the vendor's 10-percent commission and was content with getting only the 10-percent charge paid by the buyer.

As early as February, Diana Brooks, executive vice president of Sotheby's North America, was

quoted in The New York Times as saying, in reference to the buyer-financing plan for the Gould sale, "We don't want to make money on this one, we just want to create activity in the sales room."

Financing is a lofty word for advancing money to the seller, which has been done for a long time, and to the buyer, which is new. Michael Ansie, president of Sotheby's Holdings Inc., said the procedure had been used by three persons in the Gould sale but declined to say on which items and for what amounts.

Never before has there been anything like this startling admission that all the efforts that went into the long preparation of the Gould sale were meant to put up a show and get greenhorns to chime in.

Sotheby's new leaders are convinced that "The way of buying art at auction is much less utilized than it could be," as Mr. Ansie put it. In short, they want to get the lion's share in the market by gradually pushing out the dealers.

In the short term, this must inevitably lead to an inflationary trend. "Financing" amounts to introducing additional liquidity. The middle-term result, over three to five years, is likely to be counterproductive. The basic problem of the art market is the dearth of goods. The greenest of greenhorns may be made to believe for some time that a bad painting is a good painting, but not forever — there are such criteria as composition, brushwork, color balance, relative importance within the artist's oeuvre and, not least, condition. If he is a sound businessman, he will soon learn where to find real independent expertise. When the new buyers start



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Thursday June 27, 1985 at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Room 9
PRIMITIVE ARTS
Collection of Louis Carré
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Monday May 13, 1985 at 2 p.m. Room 6
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OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
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Attributed to: S. Conco, A. Longhi, F. Anguissola, J.C. Verspronck.
Experts: Messrs. de Boyser and Ryoux
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MEMENTOS of Jacques DOUCET
Bronze by POMPON
Friday June 14, 1985 at 2.15 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN & OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
XVIIIth-CENTURY FURNITURE
AND OBJETS D'ART

Public viewing:
The day before the sale from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

MAYER
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SCULPTURES

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OBJETS D'ART
Haute Epoque clocks and statues
IMPORTANT XVIIIth CENTURY PAINTINGS
LOUIS XV MARQUETRY FURNITURE
Me CENAT Auctioneer

lower price. They act as natural
brakes in any market recession and
are thus indispensable to the ecology
of the whole market system.

One of the least convincing parts
in Sotheby's plans, as outlined by
Mr. Ansie in an interview with the
Times, is to persuade buyers to
"have more fun" with their collec-
tions rather than have these stay
with them for an average period of
20 years. In plain English, the idea
is to get people to buy quickly and
sell just as quickly in order to do

CONTRIBUTORS

SOUREN MELIKIAN, an authority on the international art market, reports regularly for the International Herald Tribune.

JEAN RAFFERTY is a Paris-based journalist who writes about interior design and French lifestyle.

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Beaux Arts

Henri Matisse, "L'Algerine", 1909
Musée National d'Art Moderne Paris

Fenêtres sur l'art.

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Peinture, sculpture, architecture, photo, arts plastiques, antiquités, Beaux Arts Magazine met sous vos yeux toutes les formes de la création artistique d'hier et d'aujourd'hui, chefs-d'œuvre classiques ou productions d'avant garde, valeurs sûres ou jeunes talents.

L'art n'a pas de frontières. Beaux Arts Magazine non plus. C'est un guide international. Son calendrier du mois vous informe (à temps) sur les manifestations en cours et à venir en France, en Europe et dans le monde. Vous suivrez aussi les grandes ventes et les cours du marché de l'art, en un mot vous êtes au courant de tout.

Beaux Arts Magazine
Chaque mois : 29 F.

AMEX prices	P.16	Earnings reports	P.17
AMEX high/low	P.16	First rate index	P.12
NYSE prices	P.8	Gold markets	P.12
NYSE high/low	P.14	Interest rates	P.12
Canadian stocks	P.18	Market summary	P.8
Currency rates	P.12	Outlook	P.14
Commodities	P.14	OTC stock	P.14
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.18

SATURDAY-SUNDAY MAY 4-5, 1985

Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCEU.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

Page 13

ECONOMIC SCENE

Economic Lingo May Be Key to Summit's Results

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

BONN — "Good rhetoric," a wise economist once said, "has to precede good policy actions." What is the rhetoric of this Bonn summit conference and what does it portend?

Convergence. Originally, the concept of convergence meant the ostensible tendency of capitalist and communist economic systems to resemble each other more and more, with capitalist systems assigning more important roles to government bodies and communist systems giving greater scope to markets.

In the language of summits, this meaning of convergence has been abandoned, as President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and others, with the exception of President François Mitterrand, seek to reverse the growth of government.

Instead, convergence has been given a new meaning: The drive to make rates of inflation in the different capitalist countries converge to a common, low rate of inflation. Such convergence is now the Holy Grail of the monetarists. However, pragmatists and moderates [no one here is willing to confess to being a liberal or a Keynesian] think that it remains necessary to pursue not only the goal of low inflation but also the goals of accelerating growth and reducing unemployment.

Yet the rhetoric of new-style convergence inhibits actions to expand demand as a means of spurring faster growth and lower unemployment. Under the spell of convergence language, the old concept of "reflation" has become a dirty and unutterable word, since even pumping up the economy when its tires are flat is taken as risking inflation and stimulating demand instead of strengthening supply.

Compatibility of policies. This phrase, lovely in its obscurity, seems to imply that, as nations seek convergence, they should follow policies that are harmonious but not necessarily identical. Indeed, the compatibility theory may imply a certain contradiction with the convergence theory. For instance, if the United States economy is slowing, other countries ought to pursue policies for speeding up.

World public sector borrowing requirement. This is a way of rationalizing compatibility of policy. The concept of a national public sector borrowing requirement, the money a government must borrow to finance its budget deficit, was born in Britain. The mandarins of Whitehall have now produced the world borrowing requirement, implying that if some governments shrink their deficits, there is room for others to increase theirs.

The world borrowing requirement is far-out stuff that has not yet achieved respectability. But it may yet give pragmatic activists a stick with which to beat passive monetarists.

TARGET zones. The range within which currencies may be allowed to vary in relation to each other. The creation of such exchange-rate zones appears to be the main goal of the French for changing the world monetary system. Everybody else here is against target zones, arguing that international capital flows are so enormous they would wreck any attempt to keep currencies within the zones.

But the French point to what they consider the success of the European Monetary System, a fixed-rate system with some flexibility, as evidence that a wider and more stable system can work. The French appear determined not to permit a date to be set, as Mr. Reagan ardently wants, for a new round of trade negotiations. As this conference has evolved, a date in 1986, (Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on May 3, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Ams	Br	F	M	N	Y
London (lb)	1.2803	1.2803	1.2803	1.2803	1.2803	1.2803
Paris (fr)	6.5456	6.5456	6.5456	6.5456	6.5456	6.5456
Frankfurt (DM)	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757
Amsterdam (fl)	1.8336	1.8336	1.8336	1.8336	1.8336	1.8336
Brussels (fr)	40.3393	40.3393	40.3393	40.3393	40.3393	40.3393
Milan (li)	1.3660	1.3660	1.3660	1.3660	1.3660	1.3660
New York (US\$)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Yen (¥)	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26
Swiss (Sfr)	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836
Italian (Lira)	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26
Spanish (Ptas)	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Portuguese (Escudos)	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Japanese (Yen)	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26
South African (Rand)	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664
Israeli (Sheqels)	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836
Thai (Baht)	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626
Indonesian (Rupiah)	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40
Singapore (Dollars)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Malaysian (Ringgits)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Philippine (Pesos)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Chinese (Yuan)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
South Korean (Wons)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Thai (Baht)	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626
Indonesian (Rupiah)	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40
Singapore (Dollars)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Malaysian (Ringgits)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Philippine (Pesos)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Chinese (Yuan)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
South Korean (Wons)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119

Dollar Values

	Per	Sw	Ir	Bel	Sp	U.S.
Swiss (Sfr)	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836
Italian (Lira)	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26	2036.26
Spanish (Ptas)	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Portuguese (Escudos)	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Japanese (Yen)	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26
South African (Rand)	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664	1.6664
Israeli (Sheqels)	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836	3.4836
Thai (Baht)	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626	20.3626
Indonesian (Rupiah)	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40	1666.40
Singapore (Dollars)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Malaysian (Ringgits)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Philippine (Pesos)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
Chinese (Yuan)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119
South Korean (Wons)	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119	0.7119

Interest Rates

	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
U.S. Govt	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. Corp	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. Mun	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. Int	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. Ex	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. Im	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. O/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. F/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. C/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. D/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. P/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. T/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. B/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. M/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. L/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. S/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. H/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. J/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. K/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. N/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. R/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. T/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. B/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. M/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
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U.S. Im	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. O/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
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U.S. C/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. D/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. P/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. T/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. B/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. M/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. L/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. S/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. H/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. J/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. K/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. N/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
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U.S. C/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. D/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
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U.S. S/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. H/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. J/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. K/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. N/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125
U.S. R/S	7.125	7.125	7.125	7.125

One-month Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4	New York
Three-month Interbank	10 5/16	10 5/16	Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York: Comex current contract
Six-month Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4	All prices in U.S. per ounce.

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.
Source: Reuters

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
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124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Change
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0
124	124	ADG				124	124	124	0

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0

Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
124	124	124	124	0
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Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
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Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
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Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
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Sales in	100s High	Low	3PM Chg	Net
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AMEX High-Lows

May 3

NEW HIGHS 14

NEW LOWS 12

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Continued on Page 17

How Hutton Got Interest-Free Loans

By James Scerngold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The "financial system" and "banking networks" typically conjure up images of a spaghetti of wires through which billions of dollars whiz in ultra-efficient electronic impulses.

But as was demonstrated Thursday in the announcement that E.F. Hutton & Co. had pleaded guilty to 1,000 counts of violating illegal profits out of its daily dealings with banks, the system is flawed to the degree that it provided the opportunity to earn interest on somebody else's money.

According to the Justice Department, Hutton used the system's inefficiencies to turn the task of collecting all of its branch income in one place into a way of illegally earning extra money.

Of necessity, companies have developed extremely sophisticated methods for collecting and making the most efficient, and profitable, use of the often-bugle amounts of cash that they process every day. According to the Justice Department, Hutton's branches processed as much as \$200 million a day.

last possible moment, when they must be paid out to meet obligations.

According to the Justice Department's complaint, Hutton's scheme took advantage of the lag between the time a check is presented for payment and actually paid to the beneficiary.

When a check is deposited in a bank account, the bank must then collect the cash from the account of the person who wrote the check, and credit it to the account of the person to whom it is payable. Even in an electronic era, this transfer takes time, usually from one to two days for banks.

In the meantime, the person who wrote the check has the use of the funds until they are credited to the other person's account.

This time frame, which can be stretched out by such unusual events as a severe snowstorm, is known as the "float." When there is such a float, the person who wrote the check has use of the funds until the check cash is clear.

Hutton's system was designed to encourage this float, which then allowed it to effectively earn interest on the bank's money, or put another way, take interest-free loans for several days at a time.

There have been many kinds of abuses of these various time delays. For example, some brokerages adopted a practice of paying customers on the East Coast with checks drawn on West Coast banks, and vice versa. This was called "remote disbursement."

Thus, when a New York customer deposited the California check in an account, it would take an extra day or two to clear. That was an extra day or two that the brokerage could invest the funds.

The Justice Department charged E.F. Hutton with two basic abuses. First, it said, Hutton used excessive drawdowns against uncollected sums in its checking account.

E.F. Hutton had a system to manage cash whereby, each day, its branch offices would inform its regional head office of how much it had deposited in local bank accounts.

Interpreting The Rhetoric Of Economics

(Continued from Page 13)

either "early" or "during," has become absolutely crucial to prove that something of value happened at this summit conference. Hence, it seems likely that the United States and others will, before the summit conference ends, make a package deal with the French for both international monetary and trade talks to begin relatively soon.

Though the odds are that a way will be found to oblige the French, at least rhetorically, the actual rhetoric employed will be vital, and the French will scrutinize it to see whether it implies action, and if so, what kind.

Surveillance. The United States and the others may seek to simulate international monetary discipline by advocating greater surveillance of national policies for achieving more stable exchange rates.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 373

ART BUCHWALD

Château Coke, '85

WASHINGTON — There are only three great "Master Coca-Cola Tasters" in the world. One is Beauregard Coke, from Marmaduke, Georgia. Beau has been producing and bottling the finest vintage Coca-Cola in the South for the last 40 years.

His palate is so sensitive that I have seen him perform a blindfold test where he was able to distinguish between unmarked bottles of Coca-Cola, Dr. Pepper, Seven-Up and Miller's Lite Beer.

I have attended four-star banquets where Beau, by just holding his glass up to the light, was able to tell the year a Coke was bottled. The district it came from and, what was more astounding, the first name of the truck driver who delivered it to the supermarket.

It was no wonder, then, that when Coca-Cola announced it would introduce a new formula for its drink I sought out Beau to discover exactly what was going on.

I found him in his famous Coke cellar at Château Lafite Atlanta with his wife and daughter. The three of them were deep in a large vat stomping on juicy red colas grapes in their bare feet.

Beau climbed out of the vat and greeted me warmly. Then he bent over, opened a spigot and poured some cola syrup into a tin cup. He sniffed it, sipped it, swilled it around in his mouth and spat it out. "Stomp a little harder," he yelled up to his wife. "It's not sweet enough."

He handed me the cup. "What do you think?"

I tasted it and also spat. "It shows extraordinary promise, and

its honesty can't be questioned," I told him.

Beau nodded. "I believe that 1985 could be one of the great vintage years for Coca-Cola. You would have to go back to the glorious reds of '31 and '35 to match this one for body and bouquet. The sun has finally shone on Georgia."

□

"Is it true that after 99 years Coca-Cola has a new taste?"

"We haven't changed the taste. We've improved its vitality. In place of the light, dry bubbly that has been our trademark, we're producing a mature, full-bodied, more distinctive cola."

He went over to a Coke case marked "1984." "Taste the difference between this and the '85," he said.

I did. "Now that you mention it, the '84 does seem to lack breeding." "Of course it lacks breeding. To give Coke back its nobility, we've made this year's vintage rounder, smoother and bolder. We're allowing the cola to mature in its six-pack a week longer and the bubbles to breathe in the can. We want our customers to be part of an entirely new soft-drink experience."

"Rumor has it that you are just pandering to the Pepsi generation," I said.

Beau was furious. "It's an insult to mention Coke in the same breath with Pepsi-Cola. Pepsi consists of nothing but carbonated water, sugar, caramel color, phosphoric acid, caffeine, citric acid and natural flavorings. Coke, on the other hand, is the real thing. It will always be the pause that refreshes because every American knows things always go better with Coke."

Beau's wife and daughter were leaning over the side watching us. He looked up and yelled at them, "Who told you to stop stomping?" They went back to stomping and down.

I said, "Beau, could you tell me what the Coke formula is all about?"

"I'm sworn to secrecy."

"All right, just nod your head if I'm right or wrong. Would it have anything to do with making the syrup with your bare feet?"

Beau kicked me out through the cellar door.

"What did you do that for?" I asked.

He said, "You're getting too close to the secret for comfort."

Sandler's Wells Seeks Funds

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sandler's Wells Theater has launched an appeal for £7 million (\$8.5 million) to make major improvements. Stephen Remington, the theater director, said plans for the 50-year-old building in Islington include a larger stage and a community workshop/student theater.

Vassar Gets McCarthy Papers — All 6,500 Pages

By Deirdre Carmody
New York Times Service

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. — Folder after folder. Crammed in cardboard box atop cardboard box. Stashed row upon row. On shelf after shelf in the basement of the Vassar College Library.

These are the papers of Mary McCarthy — novelist, essayist, journalist, critic and best-known member of the Vassar class of 1933 that have just been acquired by the college. They contain more than 6,500 pages of typewritten manuscripts, legal papers, galley and notes.

The collection, which will be available to students and scholars when it has been cataloged, is a treasure trove for those who take their literature and their gossip seriously. It includes hundreds of personal letters from friends and writers like Robert Lowell, Hannah Arendt, Stephen Spender, Sonia Orwell, Dwight Macdonald and Elizabeth Hardwick, as well as correspondence and legal papers detailing McCarthy's stormy second marriage, to the critic Edmund Wilson.

A letter from McCarthy to Arendt, a close friend, shortly after the death of Arendt's husband, tells about a visit from Stephen Spender, who intimated that the poet W. H. Auden, an avowed homosexual, had just proposed marriage to Arendt.

"It is true," McCarthy said recently in a telephone interview from her home in Paris. "I think Auden was slightly put up to it by Stephen Spender. Hannah was absolutely devastated by this. She felt that he was asking her for shelter and that she could not do it. She felt that somehow it was an

unfriendly act on her part to refuse."

In the folder marked "Correspondence With Edmund Wilson," who died in 1972, are three pieces of paper. Written in pencil in her precise handwriting is McCarthy's note to Wilson telling him she is leaving him.

"Dear Edmund," she wrote. "This is the note in the pinocchio. I'm afraid I don't see what else there is to do. Perhaps the fighting is mostly my fault, but that's not a reason for our staying together."

"I'm sorry," the note says at the end. "This could probably all be managed with less heat, but the only way I can ever break off anything is to run away." It is signed "Mary."

One folder contains reactions from Vassar alumnae to the 1963 novel "The Group," a fictionalized account of the lives of some members of the class of 1933.

A member of the class of 1917 writes: "My head droops in shame, my pride is gone and I deny any association with my Alma Mater. 'The Group' is a catalogue of venery, a disgrace to the printed word and a blot on the reputation of a fine institution. It will bring a vicarious thrill to the 'underprivileged' and an impetus to the oversexed."

McCarthy's novels include "The Company She Keeps," "The Groves of Academe" and "A Charmed Life." Last year she received the National Medal for Literature and the Edward Macdowell Medal for her outstanding contribution to literature.

She said that over the years several institutions had approached her about donating her papers. At the time, authors were entitled to sizable tax deductions for donating their works to educational institutions, but she said that idea was repugnant to her.

"Why would someone like to give their papers during their lifetime?" she asked. "There's time enough when they're dead."

But the tax law has been changed, and writers are no longer able to take such deductions. The result has been that colleges and universities usually have to pay to get the collections of prominent people. When the president of Vassar, Virginia Smith, first approached McCarthy two years ago about acquiring her papers,

the writer said she was "really strongly tempted, and then I have nice feelings about Vassar."

McCarthy and Smith both declined to say what Vassar was paying for the papers, but Smith emphasized that the cost was being financed by outside donations, not the college budget.

She said the acquisition was in line with Vassar's tradition of having students deal with original source material whenever possible. She also made the point that with the increased use of word processors, on which mistakes can be deleted by pressing a key, there will no longer be first drafts with the cross-outs and revisions so dear to scholars.

What will not be available in the collection for some years are the correspondence and legal papers about the lawsuit brought against McCarthy by the late playwright and memoirist Lillian Hellman. In an appearance on the Dick Cavett Show in 1980, McCarthy called Hellman "a bad writer, overrated, a dishonest writer." The suit had not reached trial before Hellman's death last year, but it polarized intellectuals.

Asked if she had anything to add about the Hellman suit, McCarthy said she would rather not talk about it. Then she paused and said, "I don't think the gossip about that woman will subsidize for a long time."

McCarthy, when asked what might be of particular interest in the papers in the collection, suggested a number of folders that a reporter might want to browse through. Among these was the Edmund Wilson folder, which contains letters from their early courtship and during their marriage from 1938 to 1946. In the folder are also legal papers in connection with their separation and the custody of their son, René.

In a deposition taken Feb. 23, 1945, McCarthy, who was 17 years younger than Wilson, stated:

"Before we were married he gave the appearance of a man of quiet habits with an interest in books, pictures and music. He was well known as a literary critic and I had admired his work even before I met him. During his courtship he held out great promise of a quiet settled life and the rearing of a large family."

"Directly after our marriage I

discovered that he was addicted to drink and our life together became a series of violent episodes. After I became pregnant he began beating me with his fists. He would kick me out of bed and again when I was on the floor. A short time before our son was born he knocked me down in the kitchen and kicked me in the stomach. At times he would hold me down on the bed and when I opened my mouth to scream he would hit me on the face and about the body. I was distraught and did not know what to do in my condition."

"Since the birth of our son I have tried to see this marriage through but from its inception to the present time I have been compelled to suffer physical and mental humiliation at the hands of the defendant. This has occurred in the presence of friends, before our servants, the defendant's daughter by a former marriage and even before our son who is now 6 years old. He has publicly accused me of infidelity. He has made this accusation before our son."

An undated deposition from Wilson states:

"At no time did I ever attack her. I have found it necessary to protect myself against violent assaults by her in the course of which she would kick me, bite me, scratch me and maul me in any way she could. She has even gone so far as to break down a door to my study to get at me and she has on other occasions pushed paper under the door to my study and set fire to it."

"Plaintiff is the victim of hysterical delusions and has seemed for years to have a persecution complex as far as I am concerned. She seems to believe that I have attacked her and struck her on occasions when nothing of the sort has happened."

And in a letter, dated July 13, 1944, Wilson writes to McCarthy: "It may be that you and I are psychologically impossible for one another," and adds, "I have never wanted things to be as bad as that because I have really loved you more than any other woman and have felt closer to you than to any other human being."



Cartons of McCarthy papers being stacked at Vassar.

PEOPLE

Mrs. Craig Gives Purse

To Busy Nancy Reagan

Nancy Reagan could not fit any shopping into her 46-hour visit to Italy but she got a taste of Italian fashion Friday. Fashion-industry sources said Anna Craig, wife of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, gave Mrs. Reagan a pink crocodile evening purse decorated with rhinestones, by Valentino.

□

Pope John Paul II will lead a recitation of the rosary today "to repair the offense inflicted" on the Virgin Mary by Jean-Luc Godard's film "Je Vous Salue, Marie" (Hail Mary). The recitation will be carried live by Vatican Radio. In Pesaro, on the central Adriatic coast, Magistrate Alfredo Mendicino ordered showings of the film halted.

□

Sarah Caldwell, recovered from a serious bout with double pneumonia, is back at work at the Opéra Company of Boston. The portly conductor said she was on a 600-calorie-a-day diet, and added, "I intend to be the thinnest lady conductor, at least in Boston."

□

The 50th-anniversary Drama League Award was presented in New York to Derek Jacobi of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Yul Brynner was the first recipient of a special musical award. . . . The musical "The Fantasticks," by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, started its 26th year Friday.

□

Raymond Bonner has won the fifth annual Robert F. Kennedy Book Award for "Weakness and Deceit: U.S. Policy and El Salvador." The \$2,500 prize was established by the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

□

A woman who was given a fertility drug after complications from years of abortion, or observed dying, has given birth to six children, her doctor said Friday in Cambridge, England. Dr. John Williamson said the two girls and four boys born by Caesarian section to Jane Underhill were 14 weeks premature and weighed a total of 9 pounds (4.1 kilograms).

Jennifer Stockman, wife of the White House budget director, David Stockman, gave birth Friday in Washington to the couple's first child, named Rachel Lauren.

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